

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THE SUDAN: A NEW HAVEN FOR  
TERRORISTS AND EXTREMISTS  
IN AFRICA?

HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1992

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I am deeply concerned about recent reports that the Sudan is becoming a new beachhead for terrorists and fundamentalist radicals in Africa. I urge the administration to step up its efforts to dissuade the Sudanese Government from pursuing this unwise and dangerous policy. Should the Sudan ignore our warnings, it may be time to formally label that country as a terrorist state.

Recent reports reveal that the fundamentalist government of General al-Bashir is cooperating with Iran in an effort to make the Sudan a base for Islamic radicalism and terrorism in Africa. The Sudanese Government already supports fundamentalist groups in North Africa and now, with the arrival in Khartoum of terrorist groups, including the notorious Abu Nidal organization and Hezbollah, it appears to be blending Islamic fundamentalism with Palestinian radicalism.

Should Sudanese officials continue this policy, and if all these reports can be confirmed, I urge the administration to formally add the Sudan to the list of states that actively support terrorism.

I commend the following Washington Post article on the Sudan to my colleagues in the Congress.

[From the Washington Post, Jan. 31, 1992]

U.S. FEARS SUDAN BECOMING TERRORISTS'  
'NEW LEBANON'

(By David Ignatius)

U.S. officials fear that Sudan, backed by money and expertise from Iran, is emerging as "a new Lebanon" from which terrorist groups can launch operations and export Islamic revolution across Africa.

Sudan "is absolutely the place to watch," said one U.S. anti-terrorism official in an interview yesterday. The official said the Iranians have spent between \$10 million and \$20 million to help establish a beachhead for Islamic radicalism in Khartoum. The Iranians also are believed to have sent members of the Revolutionary Guards to Sudan to help train their new allies.

Another troubling sign, according to U.S. officials, is that the Iranians have named Majid Kamal, who previously served in Beirut, as their charge d'affaires in Khartoum, the Sudanese capital. A U.S. official alleged that while Kamal was the Iranian charge in Lebanon during the early 1980s he encouraged the creation of the radical Hezbollah group, which was widely identified with the kidnapping of Americans and other terrorist acts in Lebanon.

"The Iranians have a dangerous program" in Sudan, said the U.S. official. "It's vast. The target is not just the north—Egypt and

North Africa—but also the south, into [sub-Saharan] Africa, with the creation of Islamic states being the goal."

U.S. officials said they also have evidence that some of the leading Palestinian and Lebanese terrorist groups are now operating in Sudan. These groups include the Abu Nidal Organization; the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine—General Command, headed by Ahmed Jibril; the Iranian-backed Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine; and the Lebanese Shiite group, Hezbollah.

Sudan's deepening ties with Iran reflect the new political dominance in Khartoum of the National Islamic Front, headed by Hassan Turabi. Although Sudan nominally is governed by a military junta, the real power increasingly belongs to Turabi, an articulate, Western-educated lawyer, who quietly has been transforming Sudan into an Islamic state.

Because of mounting concern about developments in Sudan, the Bush administration sent a warning to Khartoum in early December, carried by Robert G. Houdek, deputy assistant secretary of state for African affairs.

Houdek "raised our concerns about the increasing numbers of people [in Sudan] from organizations that we considered to be terrorist," said a State Department official. In some cases, Houdek told the Sudanese, these terrorist groups "seemed to be opening offices; in some cases, training camps."

The U.S. envoy warned Sudanese officials that if terrorist operations could be traced to groups operating from bases there, Sudan would be placed on the U.S. list of nations that sponsor terrorism, which would carry diplomatic and economic sanctions.

The Sudanese told Houdek they do not support terrorism and will not allow terrorists to operate from their territory. Houdek's final warning, according to the State Department official, was: "Be careful. These people can violate your hospitality."

Egypt shares U.S. concerns about recent developments to its south. The Egyptian press has noted in recent months that the man who in October 1990 assassinated Rifaat Mahgoub, the speaker of the Egyptian parliament, was trained in Khartoum. And the Egyptian government was upset when the leader of the Egyptian branch of Islamic Jihad, Omar Abdel-Rahman, was given sanctuary in Khartoum about 18 months ago.

What worries U.S. and allied officials is the possibility that Sudan may take the place of other nations—such as Syria, Iraq, Libya and Lebanon—that sponsored terrorist groups in the 1980s but have appeared in recent months to be trying to mend fences with the West. This new caution reflects their calculus, following the display of U.S. firepower in the Persian Gulf War and the collapse of the Soviet Union, that open confrontation with the United States is not prudent.

Iran also has taken a more pragmatic course in its foreign and domestic policy under President Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani. But U.S. analysts pointed to a visit by Rafsanjani last month to Khartoum as a sign that Iran has not lost its desire to spread militant Islam outside its borders.

Tehran's new goal appears to be fusion of the two militant forces in the Arab world—

Palestinian radicalism and Islamic fundamentalism. The Iranians accelerated this effort last October with a conference of militant groups in Tehran. According to a U.S. analyst, "I stressed two themes: Islamic revolution and undermining the [Middle East] peace process."

"Iran has tried in the past to export revolution," said a U.S. official, "but Sudan is the first place where they have had a regime that's a willing supporter." Sudanese sympathy for radical Islam stems in part from Turabi's popularity and the fact that "years of war and the downward economic spiral have radicalized the northern Muslim population," the U.S. anti-terrorism official said.

HEARST COLUMN ON PRESIDENT'S  
SPEECH TELLS IT LIKE IT IS

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1992

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, we can always count on William Randolph Hearst, Jr., editor-in-chief of Hearst Newspaper, to provide the definitive comment on any issue. Such was the case with his response to the President's State of the Union speech and economic plan.

He called it Bush at his best, and so it was, notwithstanding the carping of critics who have a stake in suppressing any economic recovery.

Mr. Hearst's column appeared in the February 2d Times-Union of Albany, and it is my privilege to place this excellent commentary in today's RECORD.

STATE OF THE UNION SPEECH WAS BUSH AT HIS BEST

(By William Randolph Hearst, Jr.)

NEW YORK.—We can all be confident that President Bush's skillfully devised budget plan will jump-start us out of the recession freeze and get us moving gradually toward economic recovery.

In what impressed me as the best State of the Union address of his presidential career, Bush showed the spirit and quality of leadership that brought us victory in the Persian Gulf War. He spoke well and he looked presidential.

He deliberately did not propose plans for a quick return to prosperity because of fear the jolt that would be necessary could reignite inflation and throw us back into recession, if not depression.

The president is acting cautiously but with firm determination to end the recession. He needs the support of the congressional Democrats. They are striving to strengthening their political power by championing substantial tax cuts for the middle class. They also want a lot more federal funds spent on work programs and welfare benefits than what Bush is proposing.

There will be some tough legislative battles between now and the March 20 deadline Bush set for getting an agreement between

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

Democratic and Republican lawmakers. If there is a deadlock by that time, the president has threatened to act on some things that will not require congressional authorization. A compromise will, I believe, eventually be reached which will put the budget into effect for fiscal 1993, starting Oct. 1 this year.

What the president has proposed and his willingness to make some concessions strengthen my belief he will be re-elected in November.

Some leading economists, Democrats and even usually harsh media critics of Bush have praised the president's State of the Union address.

Bush's proposals were described by Jerry Jasinski, head of the National Association of Manufacturers, as "a nice mix of sound policies." The Washington Post reported that in the little town of Timonium, Md., on the Capital's outskirts, 11 Democrats—men and women who backed Bush for the Presidency in 1988—said they liked the speech and the man who gave it because, as one put it, he was "real positive, confident and very strong." Jean Taylor, a Towson State University employee, said the Democrats have got to help the president because "he cannot do it by himself."

One of the most popular and acerbic columnists in the Washington Post, Mary McGrory, who is frequently critical of the president said he is "for all intents and purposes a man without serious political opposition and he spoke like one."

"He addressed the economic crisis in military terms," McGrory added. "He bade the recession begone in the same terms he defined the Iraqi occupation of Kuwait. He praised the heroic taxpayers who backed Desert Storm. He warned Congress that the American people aren't impressed by gimmicks."

It was, in my opinion, Bush at his best.

#### FALL RIVER ECONOMIC RESOLUTION

##### HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1992

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, the city council of Fall River recently passed a very important resolution calling on the Federal Government to act in an effective way to help end this recession. I believe that the general approach that the city of Fall River is urging makes a great deal of sense. There are various legislative initiatives that would carry out this general thrust, and I am hoping that we will be able to come to some agreement in Congress on some form of such assistance. Because the city council of Fall River consists of elected officials who are closely in touch with their constituents and who fully understand the economic problems effecting this country right now, I ask that the resolution be printed here:

#### RESOLUTION

Whereas Fall River's unemployment rate is among the highest in the county; and

Whereas the federal administration is unfocused on its domestic agenda; be it

Resolved, That the City Council propose to the Congressional Delegation that Federal Revenue Sharing be revived that would target assistance to cities experiencing unusu-

ally high levels of unemployment and that those funds be made available based on a formula which would help those cities whose unemployment rate exceed the national level. The assistance would "kick in" and the funds only be received when the local community's level of joblessness exceeds the national unemployment rate by the ratio adopted in the formula.

#### REMEMBERING JUDGE BEACH

##### HON. DON SUNDQUIST

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1992

Mr. SUNDQUIST. Mr. Speaker, during the recess my district lost one of its best respected leaders with the passing of Judge William O. Beach. Judge Beach in many respects epitomized honest and principled public service. His more than 40 years of active public service have left an indelible imprint on Clarksville and Montgomery County, and I join the many who respected and admired him in saying that he will be missed.

William Beach was a native of Clarksville. He served his country as an Army Air Corps bombardier during World War II, then returned home to the practice of law. Beginning in the early 1950's, he served as Montgomery County general sessions judge, as Clarksville city judge, as county and criminal court judge, and as Montgomery County executive. He has been active in dozens of civic and professional organizations and was a candidate for Governor of Tennessee in 1970.

Judge Beach was a towering figure in the community, and he will be fondly remembered.

#### JAPANESE NOT FLATTERING NOR ARE THEY ALL WRONG

##### HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1992

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, for purposes of balancing all of the more forceful denunciations of the recent statements by Japanese Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, by Yoshio Sakurachi, and by Kabun Muto, this Member urges his colleagues to read and consider the following editorial in the February 5, 1992, edition of the Omaha World-Herald.

#### JAPANESE NOT FLATTERING, NOR ARE THEY ALL WRONG

A Japanese legislative leader, Yoshio Sakurachi, said two weeks ago that America can't compete because its workers are lazy and because a third of them can't read. In Detroit, demonstrators protested the remark outside a Toyota dealership. One of their signs carried the message: "Japan said your lazy."

The glaring grammatical error symbolizes a fact that Americans need to recognize: not all the unflattering statements that Japanese political leaders have made in recent days about American workers are false.

The inability to read, write and calculate is a major problem in America.

So, in more than a few factories and offices, is laziness. A former Japanese trade

minister, Kabun Muto, displayed a depressingly accurate view of some American workplaces when he said employees slack off on Fridays to plan their weekends and "cannot throw themselves wholly into their work Mondays as they played too hard Saturdays and Sundays."

Furthermore, Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa was right when he said that too many Americans in the 1980s went into the junk bond business and managed leveraged buyouts instead of "producing things and creating value."

The prime minister said, "I have felt that the ethic of working by the sweat of one's brow has seemed to be lacking" among Americans.

Obviously, such statements don't apply to all American workers. For every goof-off who leaves early on Friday afternoon and calls in sick Monday morning because of a bad hangover, there are others who work nights or weekends because the job demands it. Or because they need the money to provide for their family.

There are farmers and ranchers who perform exhausting, backbreaking labor to get the calving done or the corn planted. Loyal, efficient employees can be found in all lines of work. International measurements of productivity indicate that America is still, on the average, one of the most productive, efficient nations in the world and that some non-factory Japanese workplaces are notoriously inefficient.

But Americans shouldn't be too uptight about the putdowns from the Miyazawas, the Mutos and the Sakurachis. The fact is that it's sometimes difficult to transact business in America on a Friday afternoon, particularly in the public sector. Some American products have been forced out of the international marketplace by cheaper, better foreign products. Hiring clerks who can communicate and make change is a constant challenge for retailers. Archaic work rules sometimes lead to people standing around.

Nobody is suggesting a return to the sweatshop. But three days of productivity isn't enough for a five-day-a-week job. "I think Americans should learn how to work properly from Monday to Friday," Muto said. "That's a good idea for everyone." Indeed it is.

#### INTRODUCTION OF A JOINT RESOLUTION TO DESIGNATE JUNE 11, 1992, NATIONAL ALCOHOLISM AND DRUG ABUSE COUNSELORS DAY

##### HON. JAN MEYERS

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1992

Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a joint resolution to designate June 11, 1992, as National Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Counselors Day. That day will provide us with an opportunity to acknowledge the vital role that alcoholism and drug abuse counselors play in addressing our Nation's alcoholism and drug dependency problem.

Alcoholism and drug dependency are devastating to individuals, communities, and our country. Not only do those abusing these substances suffer, but so do their families, friends, and coworkers. Abuse of alcohol and drugs



also takes its toll on our Nation as a whole. Lost worker productivity, expanded health care costs, and increased crime are just some of the ways that alcoholism and drug abuse affect Americans every day.

Alcoholism and drug abuse counselors are trained professionals who help abusers develop an understanding of their problem and its effect on their lives. With the help of these counselors, affected individuals can learn to take responsibility for their actions and begin to look forward to a better future, free of alcohol or other substances.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this important resolution.

## NATIONAL GOOD TEEN DAY

**HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1992

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I introduced legislation today designating January 16, 1993, as National Good Teen Day. I believe that a national day should be created to focus on the positive qualities in America's youth.

Salem City Schools, in my district, designated January 16, 1992, as Good Teen Day. The city of Salem, OH, as well as the Ohio House of Representatives have extended recognition to Salem City Schools for this important initiative. Good Teen Day festivities in Salem included a baseball card show and a candy sale.

The concept of Good Teen Day was created by Mr. Robert Viencek, instructor of English at Salem High School. He selected January 16 as Good Teen Day because Abraham Lincoln, the 16th President of the United States, was quoted as saying, "When you look for the good in man, you'll always find it." There were other reasons for choosing the 16th as the date to honor teens, according to Mr. Viencek. "Sixteen is a special year in the lives of teenagers. It is the age when many young people start to drive and start to work \* \* \* it is the middle date of the seven teen years—13—19."

Mr. Speaker, our Nation's teenagers represent an important part of our society. The many physical and emotional changes and character-building experiences that teenagers go through are an important concern. It is often easy to stereotype teenagers as either those who have problems or those who excel. Teenagers should not simply be recognized for their intelligence, abilities, skills, and talents, but rather for the good which is inherent in all human beings.

Teenagers are the future of our great country. There are more than 24 million teenagers in the United States according to the 1990 census. Therefore, I believe that Mr. Viencek's idea should not be limited to one locality, but expanded to the national level. Mr. Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to join me in honoring the teens across America by cosponsoring National Good Teen Day.

## TRIBUTE TO ANN SARTO

**HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1992

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, It is with great pleasure that I rise today to pay tribute to an extraordinary woman, Ms. Ann Sarto, on the special occasion of her 75th birthday. Ann Sarto was born in New York on February 1, 1917, the daughter of Ida and Isadore Jaffey.

Ann is an exceptional individual who, in her personal and professional life as executive secretary to the Carnation Co., has touched and enhanced the lives of many. Her pleasant personality and willingness to be helpful has endeared her to all those fortunate enough to be helpful has endeared her to all those fortunate enough to be in her company. Her home has always been open to friends and family in need. Through her generous contributions and good advice; she has helped instill strength, hope, dignity; and a strong desire to improve the quality of life into many hearts and minds.

Ann has devoted extensive time, love, and energy to a myriad of charitable and religious institutions in the Jewish community. In the late 1940's, she joined Na'amat and served as fundraising chairman and president of Na'amat's Los Angeles Council. She has proudly served on the metro region board of the Jewish Federation Council, the board of the Institute of Jewish Education and the board of the Israel Histradut. She has been an active member of the Congregation of B'nai David Sisterhood and a volunteer in the Natanya Day Care Center.

Ann Sarto is a proud mother, wife, and grandmother. Her guidance, unselfish love, patience, understanding and strong moral values have greatly influenced, and contributed to the respect and admiration that her family shares for her and for life itself.

Ann's social commitment is a model for all of us. Her husband, Herman, children and grandchildren should be very proud of her. Ann is a community leader and role model for all. It is my distinct honor to ask my colleagues to join me in wishing her a very happy birthday.

## THE STATE OF THE UNION ADDRESS

**HON. LEE H. HAMILTON**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1992

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, February 5, 1992 into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

## THE STATE OF THE UNION ADDRESS

In his State of the Union address last week, President Bush sensed accurately the mood of the American people. He said people are worried and talk of decline, and he was right to try to lift our spirits and our sights. As he put it, "We are going to lift this nation out of hard times inch-by-inch and day-by-day." He acknowledged the depths of our "troubles at home".

It simply would not have been correct to convey, and the President did not, that the state of the union is just fine. Despite the blur of statistics and claims about the economy, voters know that the state of the union is mediocre and improvements need to be made. It is true that the U.S. is the richest country in the world, certainly the most powerful militarily, and that the American democratic idea is an inspiration. It is also true that the average American has to struggle to keep up, fathers and mothers both have to go to work, and the recession has made Americans gloomy. We could be doing a lot better than we are.

## OVERVIEW

The President stressed the sacrifices that Americans made to win the Cold War, and said that now we must give more attention to the problems at home. He called for a dramatic reduction in nuclear arms and said he would support cuts of up to \$50 billion in defense spending over the next 5 years. His major emphasis was on the problems in the economy. He said we need a short-term plan to stimulate the economy and a long-term plan to guarantee our place in the world economy.

His short-term plan included several steps he could take without congressional approval: placing a 90-day moratorium on new federal regulations that could hinder growth, speeding up pro-growth expenditures by federal departments and agencies, reducing federal income tax withholding, and working with the Federal Reserve to keep interest rates down. He asked Congress to pass tax incentives for corporations to increase investment, a variety of tax breaks to revive the ailing real estate industry, and a cut in the capital gains tax.

His long-term plan to guarantee America's future included reducing trade barriers, improving American education, encouraging research and development, fighting crime and drugs, revitalizing inner cities, reforming health care, strengthening the family, and getting the budget deficit under control.

## NATIONAL SECURITY

The President was certainly right in urging that the nation look homeward. There is a strong feeling in Congress, which I share, that the President has paid too much attention to foreign affairs at the expense of domestic concerns.

For me the most important proposal in the President's speech was to reshape and sharply reduce the strategic nuclear arsenals by eliminating some of the most modern and threatening weapons. The President offered to eliminate the entire U.S. force of 50 MX missiles as well as some modern seabased missiles in exchange for Moscow's elimination of its modern force of SS-18 and other missiles.

I think the President made an important contribution in his effort to change the nuclear balance. He should commit the United States to a long-term program of cutting the nuclear arsenal to minimal deterrence, however that may be defined, perhaps only a few hundred nuclear warheads.

## TAX POLICY

The President put a heavy emphasis on tax cuts and changes in tax policy aimed at quickly putting money into the hands of Americans and spurring corporate investment. The biggest surprise in the speech was his plan to give the economy a \$25 billion shot in the arm this year by ordering employers to withhold less in federal taxes from workers' paychecks. This move does not amount to any reduction in taxes, as refund

checks will be smaller next year, but it does give the average family \$350 more per worker to spend in 1992.

Several of the President's tax proposals are solid. The nation's competitiveness will certainly be helped by making permanent the tax credits that corporations receive for research and development. The investment tax allowance that would allow companies to depreciate an extra 15 percent of investments in their first year should be effective. The President's tax cut proposals aimed at the middle class, including tax credits for first-time home buyers and a larger personal exemption for children, are immensely popular. At the same time, the President's proposals will mark a sharp reversal from the Tax Reform Act of 1986 in which the Reagan-Bush Administration and Congress eliminated a variety of tax breaks and used the proceeds to bring down the tax rates. The inevitable result will be a great pressure to increase the tax rates.

The President acknowledges that the cost of his proposals is an additional \$25 billion over 5 years, with others putting the cost much higher. I kept wondering during the speech whether a government which already spends almost \$3 for every \$2 it takes in can afford a further dramatic shrinkage in revenue. Sending the federal deficit soaring would in the end hurt the economy.

#### LONG-TERM PERSPECTIVE

I consider strengthening the economy over the long term the fundamental issue. The President's proposals emphasize short-term fiscal stimulus and do not sufficiently address the long-term structural problems in the economy that are the key to productivity, jobs, and increases in the standard of living.

I have the very strong feeling that Washington politicians ought to worry much more about the State of the Union in January 2000 rather than November 1992. I am impressed with how many long-term investments this country has to make in order to get the economy growing again—beeding up schools; expanding research and development; modernizing highways, railroads, and airports. We also have to reduce a runaway federal budget deficit that causes us to focus far more on spending for current purposes than on long-term investment to strengthen the nation's productivity. The dilemma for policymakers is that what is needed to make the next 6 to 12 months better is often not what is needed to make the next 6 to 12 years better.

Probably more important than content in State of the Union speeches is the performance itself. What the American people want to know is whether the President knows what direction the country ought to be headed and that he is in charge and has the will to carry through the struggle to achieve his goals. To what extent President Bush achieved that command posture will depend on the judgment of the American people over the next several months.

**ANNE M. TWADDLE SERVED  
COLUMBIA COUNTY FOR 38 YEARS**

**HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, February 5, 1992*

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, the reason America is the greatest, freest Nation on Earth

is its spirit of voluntarism, its tradition of service to community and help for one's neighbors.

I'd like to tell you about one person who personifies that greatness of America. Her name is Anne M. Twaddle, who retired last December 31 after 38 years of public service, the last 18 of those years as Columbia County treasurer.

She first joined the treasurer's office in 1954 and served as deputy treasurer for many years before being elected treasurer.

In recognition of her service, she received the Columbia County Young Republicans' Club Lincoln Day Award in 1981.

She has been active in the Columbia County Women's Republican Club, past treasurer of the town of Claverack Republican Club, and a member of the Hudson Business and Professional Women's Club. She also serves as Treasurer of St. Mark's Episcopal Church in Philmont.

She will be missed by everyone who knows her. And that certainly includes me. Because of people like Anne Twaddle, the Republican Party is in good shape in Columbia County.

Please join me in paying tribute to Anne M. Twaddle, an outstanding public servant, a solid citizen, and someone I'm proud to call my friend.

#### NOTING NEBRASKA AS TELEPHONE TECHNOLOGY CENTER

**HON. DOUG BEREUTER**

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, February 5, 1992*

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member would like to bring to his colleagues' attention the following editorial from the Lincoln (NE) Star. The editorial cites the recent national attention focused on Nebraska in general and Omaha, NE, in particular as the call in location for CBS News "America on the Line." The editorial focuses on the state-of-the-art telecommunications network located in Omaha, which makes such call in programs like "America on the Line" possible. For that program alone over 300,000 calls were managed. Nebraskans can be proud of the telemarketing systems and innovations that have created thousands of jobs in the State and made it easier and faster for all Americans to register their opinions and consumer demands.

[From the Lincoln (NE) Star, Jan. 30, 1992]  
MILLIONS CALL OMAHA TO GIVE THEIR VIEWS

Nebraska, or more particularly Omaha, got national attention Tuesday night as more than 7 million people tried to register their sentiments with the CBS "America On The Line" special.

After President Bush's speech, CBS asked viewers to call an 800 number to register their answers to a list of questions about the economy, their perception of Bush, the media, even Gov. Bill Clinton's alleged infidelities.

The equipment that handled the more than 300,000 calls was available only in Omaha, Charles Kuralt told the national audience.

"In all the world, there is no other room that can do what this room in Omaha can do," Kuralt said. "Omaha, Neb., has become the high-tech communications center of

America, and only here could we register so many opinions so quickly and so accurately."

That kind of free exposure is invaluable to the state and its eastern metropolitan area. Anyone who thinks of Omaha as a meatpacking center is behind the times, Kuralt told the nation.

The response to the free telephone survey was overwhelming. CBS expected the facility to be able to handle all the calls. In fact, the hosts, at the beginning of the program, told viewers they would not get a busy signal. The Omaha center could handle as many as 10,000 phone calls in 90 seconds or more than 400,000 calls in an hour.

But AT&T estimated that more than 7 million Americans dialed the 800 number in less than an hour. More than 314,000 people got through and responded to the survey questions. The rest got busy signals.

CBS apparently underestimated the interest of Americans in a convenient and novel way to register their opinions. It was fun and it was free.

Americans are not reticent about wanting to exercise their freedom of speech. Call-in radio, abundant letters to the editors and telephone survey lines are testimony to the willing sharing of personal opinions about a variety of topics.

Twenty years ago, when institutions of authority held greater sway, there were fewer individual voices.

We have learned to speak up. And we have a diversity of viewpoints, often fractured along sex, age, race and religious lines.

The problem today is not with the talking. It is with the listening.

Now that we have learned to speak up, we need to learn to listen with tolerance.

The CBS State of the Union special was a simplified exercise in both parts of the dialogue.

#### TRIBUTE TO SIXTH GRADE PARTICIPANTS IN DARE PROGRAM

**HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, February 5, 1991*

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the sixth grade students in the Youngstown School District who completed the Drug Abuse Resistance Education Program this past month.

These students graduated in a formal ceremony on January 15, at the illustrious Stambaugh Auditorium in Youngstown.

During the past 17 weeks, students from Martin Luther King, Jefferson, Harrison, and Lincoln Elementary Schools have spent time with the DARE coordinator detective, Sgt. Sandra Bell, of the Youngstown Police Department.

DARE is an alcohol and drug abuse prevention program, providing students with the knowledge necessary to make healthy choices and the opportunity to engage in healthy lifestyles through the education, guidance, and support of a specially trained police officer.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise on this occasion to congratulate these young people of the 17th Ohio Congressional District and wish them well in the future. Let us hope that they can set an example for all young people today.



**INTRODUCTION OF A JOINT RESOLUTION TO DESIGNATE MAY 1992 AS NATIONAL HUNTINGTON'S DISEASE AWARENESS MONTH**

**HON. JAN MEYERS**

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, February 5, 1992*

Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a joint resolution designating the month of May 1992 as "National Huntington's Disease Awareness Month."

Huntington's disease is a hereditary neurological disorder which directly affects 1 in 10,000 Americans. The disease produces radical physical changes over a period of 10 to 20 years—affecting coordination, speech, and control of movement—as well as profound mental changes—diminishing the power to think, remember, or reason. The disease causes a very slow deterioration of a person's neurological functions, which is emotionally devastating and very costly for the victims and their families. There is at present no cure, and it is a fatal disease.

Recent advances in genetic research have given those who are affected by Huntington's disease hope that an effective treatment and possible cure will soon be found. In 1983, scientists discovered a genetic flag known as a marker, indicating the nearby presence in a person's DNA of the gene which causes Huntington's disease. Dr. Francis Collins, the discoverer of the genes for cystic fibrosis and neurofibromatosis, is one of the many expert researchers around the country working to find the gene which causes the disease. Increased Federal funding of medical research would hasten the search for the Huntington's disease gene.

I firmly believe that the designation of May 1992 as national Huntington's Disease Awareness Month will generate the interest and momentum necessary to increase research funding for Huntington's disease, and to find a cure for this devastating disease.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this important resolution.

**THE 12TH ANNUAL EVERETT MCKINLEY DIRKSEN AWARD**

**HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, February 5, 1992*

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, over the years I have spoken many times about the need for excellence in reporting on Congress.

Congress, in a sense, is the forgotten branch, so far as the news media are concerned.

A President receives widespread, daily coverage. Supreme Court decisions are treated to days and weeks of news and analysis.

But the work of Congress, with its 535 Members, is difficult to capture, in print or electronically.

Innumerable issues, complicated procedures, and—with the exception of a few at the very top of the leadership ladder—anonymous

Congressmen, do not lend themselves to catchy headlines or simplistic analysis.

It takes good, old-fashioned leg-work, a full grasp of our often arcane procedures, and a sense of empathy with the institution to capture the essence of the House.

That is why I am glad that Everett McKinley Dirksen Congressional Leadership Research Center, located in Pekin, IL, in my congressional district, presents an annual award for distinguished reporting of Congress.

Last week I had the honor of presenting to the guests and members of the Washington Press Club Foundation the 1991 winner of the Everett McKinley Dirksen Award, Joan Biskupic of the Congressional Quarterly Weekly Report.

Ms. Biskupic, the 12th recipient of the award, was chosen by the judging committee for her "analysis of the changing role of legislative history in statutory interpretation" and "her investigation of the new politics of judicial confirmation."

Yes, reporting on Congress is tough. But an informed electorate is impossible without the kind of reporting excellence the Dirksen Award recognizes.

My congratulations go to Joan Biskupic, and, as always, our thanks to the board of directors of the Dirksen Center, and its hard-working executive director, John J. Kornacki.

**SALUTE TO ORCHARD MANOR TENANTS' ASSOCIATION**

**HON. ROBERT E. WISE, JR.**

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, February 5, 1992*

Mr. WISE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute the remarkable accomplishment of the volunteers of the Orchard Manor Tenants' Association of Charleston, WV. Orchard Manor is the largest public housing community in West Virginia and the residents of Orchard Manor have taken it upon themselves to make their community a safe, drug-free place to live.

Less than a year ago, crack cocaine dealers flooded into Orchard Manor every day and night. Gunfire was a nightly event and adults feared to go outside and kept their children indoors as well. Drug dealing and violence was out of control and Orchard Manor was wallowing in an atmosphere of lawlessness and despair.

A few months ago the residents of Orchard Manor organized to rid their neighborhood of crime and violence and now they have made an extraordinary turnaround. With the help of the city of Charleston and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Orchard Manor Tenants' Association instituted serious measures to reclaim their community. The city police trained residents for a neighborhood watch program which reduced crime and chased away the drug dealers. Resident leaders now take shifts at a guard post to monitor those who enter and exit the housing complex.

The residents of Orchard Manor have also cooperated in other ways to improve the quality of life in their community. They offer regular assistance and holiday meals to home-bound

senior citizens. A recreation and community center is now in place so that children can play or do their homework after school under adult supervision.

Orchard Manor was once a haven for crime and drugs, but now, thanks to the concerted effort of residents in the community, drug arrests have dropped to zero and calls to the police have all but ceased. The residents of Orchard Manor devised an excellent plan to restore safety and order in their community and they deserve the highest praise and recognition for their accomplishment.

The efforts and achievements of the volunteers of the Orchard Manor Tenants' Association were recognized yesterday by President Bush as a daily point of light for the Nation and that honor was certainly well deserved. I join in recognizing Orchard Manor's remarkable achievement as a model for communities around the Nation to bind together and improve their own neighborhoods.

**A TRIBUTE TO PUBLIC SCHOOL 139 QUEENS**

**HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, February 5, 1992*

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Public School 139 of Rego Park, Queens. PS 139 was selected as one of 27 elementary schools to represent New York State as part of the U.S. Department of Education's Blue Ribbon Schools Program for 1991-92. A schoolwide celebration is planned to commemorate the award on February 13.

PS 139 has the distinct honor of being the only New York City school to receive such a designation. PS 139 is a multiethnic, multilingual school with a student body of about 750 boys and girls. Its composition is truly reflective of the melting pot that makes up American culture and society. The school is composed of students from more than 40 countries speaking more than 30 languages. Many schools would be unable to handle such a wide mixture of pupils; yet Public School 139 has made education the common goal of all these diverse students.

Their achievement is a tribute to the faculty, parent body and diverse student population. I commend Principal Neil F. Kreinik and Assistant Principal George Usdin for their hard work and determination in furthering educational excellence. I also congratulate the Parents Association and its copresidents, Diane Bialick and Elyn Colby. Parental involvement is a vital factor in ensuring a quality education for our Nation's schoolchildren.

Finally, I commend all the students of Public School 139, for this is truly their award. They should all walk the halls with a sense of pride and achievement. The collective efforts at the school have created a commitment to academic excellence which does not go unnoticed.

Mr. Speaker, I call upon my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join with me in congratulating the students, parents, teachers, and administrators of PS 139.

**PRESIDENT'S REPORT ON IRAQI COMPLIANCE WITH UN SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS**

**HON. LEE H. HAMILTON**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, February 5, 1992*

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, on January 14, 1992 the President wrote to Speaker FOLEY with respect to the status of efforts to obtain compliance by Iraq with the resolutions adopted by the U.N. Security Council. I believe this letter provides an important summary of United States and U.N. efforts to date, and I commend it to the attention of my colleagues. The text follows:

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
Washington, January 14, 1992.

Hon. THOMAS S. FOLEY,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Consistent with the Authorization for Use of Military Force Against Iraq Resolution (Public Law 102-1), and as part of my continuing effort to keep the Congress fully informed, I am again reporting on the status of efforts to obtain compliance by Iraq with the resolutions adopted by the U.N. Security Council.

Since I last reported on November 15, 1991, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the Special Commission created under U.N. Security Council Resolution 687 have continued to conduct inspections and other activities related to Iraqi weapons of mass destruction and ballistic missiles. Iraq has not impeded these efforts insofar as they concern sites and activities declared by Iraq and Iraq's participation in the destruction of identified chemical weapons. In the main, however, Iraq continues to be uncooperative and obstructive with respect to inspection of sites identified by the Special Commission and the IAEA (based on their own sources of information) as potentially involving clandestine, prescribed activities.

Since obtaining extensive and detailed documentation of Iraq's nuclear weapons program in September 1991, two additional inspections have been conducted of facilities judged to be directly associated with the testing and development of high-explosive components of the implosion system of a nuclear weapon, contrary to Iraq's explanation of their purpose. Iraq maintains that it conducted studies but had no program to develop nuclear weapons. This position is inconsistent with the documents obtained in September and the characteristics observed in subsequent visits to Iraqi facilities. These documents and facilities reveal a well-funded and broadly based nuclear weapons development program involving sophisticated facilities. Additional analysis and investigation in this area are required.

The Special Commission has continued to compile a detailed and comprehensive picture of Iraq's chemical and biological weapons program. From November 17 to November 30, 1991, the Special Commission conducted a chemical and biological weapons inspection and visited, at short notice, 13 sites designated by the Special Commission as potentially having chemical weapons or biological weapons. Initial reporting indicates no chemical or biological weapons activities at these sites. In addition, a Special Commission team visited Iraq in mid-November to discuss issues related to Iraq's destruction of identified chemical weapons and agents,

with particular emphasis on safety issues. The Special Commission has made recommendations to Iraq regarding an Iraqi design for a mustard agent incinerator, the destruction of nerve agents caused by caustic hydrolysis, and the breaching and draining of munitions. It is estimated that destruction of such munitions can commence early in 1992.

Two ballistic missile inspections have been completed since my last report. To date, Special Commission inspection teams have supervised the destruction of 62 ballistic missiles, 18 fixed missile launch pads, 33 ballistic missile warheads, 127 missile storage support racks, substantial amounts of rocket fuel, an assembled 350mm supergun, components of two 350 and two 1,000mm superguns, and one ton of supergun propellant. The United States believes, however, that Iraq continues to possess large numbers of undeclared ballistic missiles. Questions also remain about whether all aspects of Iraq's attempts to produce the Scud missile indigenously and to develop a more capable solid-propellant missile have been discovered.

The United States continues to assist the United Nations in its activities, including by conducting U-2 surveillance flights and providing intelligence. Although the Special Commission has received important monetary contributions from other nations, including Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, the shortage of funds readily available to the Special Commission has become acute, particularly because the Special Commission and the IAEA are now beginning to remove spent irradiated fuel from Iraq.

Since my last report, additional important progress has been made in implementing the Security Council resolution on compensating the victims of the unlawful invasion and occupation of Kuwait. The Governing Council of the U.N. Compensation Commission held its third formal session in Geneva, November 25-29, 1991, and continued to make rapid progress in establishing the framework for processing claims. The Governing Council adopted criteria for the remaining categories of claims of individuals, claims of corporations, and claims of governments and international organizations (including claims for environmental damage and natural resource depletion). In addition, the Governing Council set July 1, 1993, as the deadline for filing claims of individuals under \$100,000, with expedited consideration to be given to claims filed by July 1, 1992. The Governing Council has scheduled meetings in January, March, and June 1992 to address additional issues concerning the compensation program.

In accordance with paragraph 20 of U.N. Security Council Resolution 687, the Sanctions Committee continues to receive notice of shipments of foodstuffs to Iraq. The Sanctions Committee continues to consider and, when appropriate, approve requests to send to Iraq materials and supplies for essential civilian needs. To date, Iraq has declined to use U.N. Security Council Resolutions 706 and 712 to sell \$1.6 billion in oil to generate revenues for the purchase of foodstuffs for Iraqi citizens.

On November 24, 1991, the Secretary General's representative for the U.N. humanitarian program in Iraq entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with Iraq covering the period January 1, 1992, to June 30, 1992. This Understanding establishes the framework for U.N. humanitarian activities (primarily the provision of food, medical care, and shelter) in Iraq, which are conducted through centers staffed by U.N. and personnel not affiliated with governments. The Un-

derstanding contemplates the use of up to 500 U.N. armed guards to protect U.N. personnel, assets, and operations. On January 2, 1992, the Government of Turkey extended for 6 months the authority for U.S. Armed Forces to operate in Turkey in furtherance of Operation Provide Comfort.

Through the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the United States, Kuwait, and our allies continue to press the Government of Iraq to comply with its obligations under Security Council resolutions to return all detained Kuwaiti and third-country nationals. Likewise, the United States and its allies continue to press the Government of Iraq to return to Kuwait all property and equipment removed from Kuwait by Iraq. Iraq continues not to cooperate fully on these issues and to resist unqualified ICRC access to detention facilities in Iraq.

I remain grateful for the support of the Congress for our efforts to achieve Iraq's full compliance with relevant U.N. Security Council resolutions, and I look forward to continued cooperation toward achieving our mutual objectives.

Sincerely,

GEORGE BUSH.

**CSCE HOLDS HEARING ON SITUATION IN YUGOSLAVIA**

**HON. DENNIS E. ECKART**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, February 5, 1992*

Mr. ECKART. Mr. Speaker, today the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe [CSCE] is holding a hearing on the current situation in Yugoslavia. At the hearing we will learn about the many human rights violations which have occurred in Yugoslavia since fighting broke out last year. Helsinki Watch recently released a letter to the leaders of Serbia and the Yugoslav army detailing major human rights abuses. A similar report on Croatian human rights violations will be released shortly. According to Helsinki Watch, among the violations committed by the Serbian Government and the Yugoslav army, at least 200 civilians and disarmed combatants have been summarily executed in 14 separate incidents over a 5-month period. Similarly, according to Helsinki Watch, Croatian forces have also arrested and abducted Serbian civilians, often without cause. While both sides have contributed to the violence, neither side can be excused.

After many fruitless attempts, a cease-fire is now holding in the war in Croatia. However, when the European Community sent military observers in to investigate the situation, their helicopter was shot down, killing all five. Again, the Serb-dominated Yugoslav military accepted responsibility for this senseless incident. The killing must stop.

It is my hope that today's hearing, with the testimony of Ambassador Dirk Jan van Houten, former head of the European Community monitoring mission to Yugoslavia, and Jeri Laber, executive director of Helsinki Watch, will point up the various human rights violations which are occurring. The destruction of the land that is Croatia and of the people who live there is a great tragedy.

I commend the European Community and United Nations groups which are trying to



work out a solution to the conflict. It will take courage and a strong will to prevent further abuses and a prolonged war. These groups, under the CSCE framework can help end the violence. Let's support human rights and freedom for Croatia and the other republics of what was once Yugoslavia.

Beginning last year with Slovenia and Croatia, the individual republics have declared their independence. Yet the United States has not recognized them. On December 25, 1991, however, President Bush announced that the United States officially recognizes the independence of each of the 12 states of the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics [U.S.S.R.]. Why is our Government ignoring the Yugoslav republics?

Recognition for Slovenia, Croatia, and the other independent republics of Yugoslavia, would lend credibility to these emerging governments. Germany and the European Community have already ventured forth on this mission and are working to assist these new democracies. Relationships are being developed and the republics, especially Slovenia are beginning to invest and grow. Recognition is important to the republics. They must be able to develop confidence in their ideas and their governments so that they can become a part of the new world order.

#### THE ANTI-RECESSION INFRASTRUCTURE JOBS ACT OF 1992

**HON. ROBERT A. ROE**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1992

Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Anti-Recession Infrastructure Jobs Act of 1992 to provide \$10 billion in accelerated funding for local public works projects that will be ready for construction within 90 days.

An accelerated local public works program is by far the best way to create half a million real jobs for Americans who are out of work and desperately seeking employment. It will also create infrastructure projects of lasting value and will inject anti-recession jobs funds into the stagnant economy with 100 percent Federal money.

The Anti-Recession Infrastructure Jobs Act of 1992 is modeled on the successful local public works programs of 1976 and 1977. Those bills successfully created 334,000 jobs. With the national unemployment rate at 7.1 percent at the end of 1991, and regions with significantly higher unemployment, it is long past time that we took action to provide help to the jobless and to get this economy moving.

The crucial part of this program is its ability to provide financial assistance immediately and to create jobs now—when they're needed. We want a rapid turnaround on projects that are ready to go to start creating jobs in those areas that have been hit hardest by the recession.

The strict timetable requires the Secretary of Commerce to issue rules and regulations and to accept project applications within 30 days of enactment. The applications must be approved or disapproved within 60 days. On-site labor must be ready to begin within 90 days of approval.

The bill authorizes funds to pay 100 percent of the cost of construction, renovation, and repair of local public works projects, the cost of supplemental grants to pay the non-Federal share of federally authorized projects, and the cost of grants for the State or local share on projects authorized by State or local laws.

Funding preference must be given to projects of local governments, locally endorsed projects, school district projects, and projects with high State or local priority.

The bill requires priority to funding projects in areas in which the unemployment rate is in excess of the national unemployment rate. The next level of priority must be given to projects in areas with unemployment rates of more than 6 percent but less than the national average.

Our Nation is facing an ever-increasing upward spiral of unemployment. There are now almost 9 million jobless Americans—a staggering number that must not be allowed to continue. It is up to us as Members of Congress to take action as soon as possible to provide some help—and some hope—for the unemployed of our Nation.

I am introducing this bill today, along with my colleagues from the Public Works and Transportation Committee, to set in motion an anti-recession jobs program that will provide a powerful measure of relief from the recession that covers this Nation. Inaction and half-hearted measures are not good enough when the unemployment rate continues to increase. We must begin providing jobs for Americans—now.

A summary of the bill follows:

#### ANTI-RECESSION INFRASTRUCTURE JOBS ACT OF 1992

##### Three Types of Grants:

(1) 100% grants for the construction, renovation and repair of public works projects and for the completion of plans to permit construction of such projects.

(2) Supplemental grants for increasing up to 100% the Federal contribution for Federally authorized projects not started.

(3) Grants for all or any portion of State or local share on projects authorized by State or local laws.

Prohibitions: Funds cannot be used to acquire real property or to pay for maintenance costs.

##### Time Factors:

Secretary shall prescribe rules and regulations within 30 days of enactment.

Project applications received by the Secretary must be approved or disapproved within 60 days of receipt.

Applicant must give assurance that on-site labor can begin within 90 days of project approval.

Requirements: Existing law applies on Buy American, minority participation, and accessibility to the handicapped.

Preferences: Projects of local governments; locally endorsed project; school district projects; and States and local governments with high unemployment rates.

##### Allocation of Funds:

A set-aside of 2½ percent of funds appropriated for projects of Indian Tribes.

Allocation of remaining funds among the States: 65 percent based on the ratio that the number of unemployed in State bears to the total unemployed in all States; 35 percent based on relative severity of unemployment among those States with an average unemployment rate for the preceding 6-month period in excess of 6 percent.

No State shall be allocated less than three-fourths of one percent, nor more than 12½ percent. Guam, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands together will not receive less than one-half of one percent.

Authorization: \$10 billion is authorized to carry out the program.

#### TRIBUTE TO THE 20TH ARMORED DIVISION OF WORLD WAR II

**HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1992

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to the 20th Armored Division of World War II for its service during the 1944–45 liberation by Allied Forces of Nazi concentration camps. I especially want to call notice to the 412th, 413th, and 414th Armored Field Artillery Battalion of the 20th Armored Division who recently held a reunion in Rapid City, SD. These men have been honored by the United States Holocaust Memorial Council for their sacrifices for liberty.

Personal mementos from these proud veterans of the Second World War and other American wars are on display at the War Vet Museum in Canfield, OH, in my 17th Congressional District. This museum, which was started with private funds and donations, features 10,000 items from all conflicts involving American soldiers and is open 7 days a week. The museum is meant to bring a greater understanding to the public of what the wars were all about and the sacrifices the veterans made for our country.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride and pleasure that I rise here today to honor and recognize these brave men of the 20th Armored Division for their valiant service during the 1944–45 liberation by allied forces of Nazi concentration camps.

#### HAPPY BIRTHDAY TO OPAL SEYMOUR

**HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1992

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to wish a very happy birthday to Opal Seymour. Opal is a longtime resident of Carbondale, IL, a lovely community in the southern part of the State.

On February 15, 1992, Opal will celebrate her 100th birthday. Born in 1892, Opal has seen the turn of the century, the invention of all modern conveniences, the Great Depression, World Wars I and II, and vividly tells the story of her life to her many friends and family members. She has lived a long and prosperous life and we celebrate her many days on this Earth by noting her upcoming birthday.

I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Opal Seymour and the milestone she will celebrate on February 15, 1992.

# REACHING OUT TO THE LIVERMORE VETERANS MEDICAL CENTER

## HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1992

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, the Tri-Valley Herald recently printed an article about a cooperative effort to bring quality television reception to the Livermore, CA, Veterans Medical Center. This effort is evidence that good things can happen when people reach out to help others in their communities. It is quite an inspirational story, and I thought I'd share it with you and our colleagues:

[From the Tri-Valley Herald, Jan. 8, 1992]

Community Effort Brings Television to the VA

(By Mark van de Kamp)

Most of us take for granted the luxury of watching television with a clear signal and a substantial variety of channels. Even when we spend time healing in a hospital room.

But that's not the case at the Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center in Livermore. Television reception is poor and there are not many TV sets for the patients. Many patients are confined to bed and have little to do.

That's about to change. A new TV system is going to be installed soon, and like the old saying, "a car in every garage," there will be a TV set in every room.

The VA hospital, Viacom Cablevision, RV West Magazine and other businesses and volunteer organizations are teaming up for this project. Hospital residents will be watching news, sports, entertainment and movies by late spring.

"The patients really enjoy having TV. Many of them are confined to bed, and cannot do much in the way of recreation activities," said Priscilla Davis, the medical center's chief of voluntary services.

"Up to now, VA residents can watch a large-screen TV in the dining room of the nursing care unit, and some patients have privately owned TVs in their rooms. But not everyone has a TV and we're trying to change that."

The goal is to install brand-new, wall-mounted televisions in every room of the 120-bed hospital. That will be about 60 TV sets, Davis said.

Improved signal reception is the other half of the equation. The hills block TV signals, and the hospital is miles away from the nearest underground cable.

Michal Dittrich, manager of community affairs at Viacom Cablevision, said Viacom has tackled the upgrade as a community service project. Viacom and the cable industry are putting together a package of television equipment.

Jerrold Communications in Pennsylvania is donating \$26,000 worth of top-of-the-line satellite receiving equipment, Dittrich said. Other companies will provide cable connectors, fittings, cable and other parts. Viacom employees will install the new system in mid-February.

"We will be able to support all this at no cost to the VA, and Viacom will not benefit financially from this," Dittrich said.

The idea for the new TV system germinated last year when a VA patient's son called Dittrich and complained about poor TV reception. She got going on the project

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

and found some support while boating on the Delta with her friend, Dave Preston, who happens to be the director of marketing for RV West Magazine in Pleasanton.

Preston thought this a great idea, and he's donating booth space at the RV supersale at the Alameda County Fairgrounds in Pleasanton Jan. 17-25 so Viacom can sell tickets for a drawing. Winners will have one week's use of a new RV. Tickets are \$1 apiece or six for \$5, Davis said. Proceeds will buy new TVs.

The California Bowlers BVL fund is also purchasing 15 TVs, Davis said.

## TRIBUTE TO JEFFREY SCOTT BRAIN

### HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1992

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a leading resident of the San Fernando Valley, Mr. Jeffrey Scott Brain. Jeff is being honored by the Greater Sherman Oaks Chamber of Commerce on completion of a distinguished term as president.

Jeff Brain symbolizes the spirit, energy, and future of the San Fernando Valley. During his tenure as president, Jeff's work has positively affected the lives of many. As a result of his efforts and excellent performance, he enjoys the respect and support of his friends, coworkers, and colleagues throughout the valley. Under his leadership, the first annual Sherman Oaks Street Fair and Carnival was held. This family oriented event generated funds to benefit the elementary schools in the community of Sherman Oaks.

Jeff has served as chairman of the Greater Sherman Oaks Chamber of Commerce's Government Affairs Committee, working as liaison between the Chamber and Homeowners Association to promote and improve the good of our community.

His contributions extend beyond the chamber of commerce. He is responsible for spearheading the Ventura Boulevard trolley which is designed to improve transportation, traffic, and commerce along Ventura Boulevard. As a member of the San Fernando Valley Mobility Action Committee, the Los Angeles Transportation Commission, and the San Fernando Valley Transportation Summit, Jeff has helped promote business cooperation and growth in meeting the transportation needs of the community. His energy has improved the quality of life for all who live and work in the San Fernando Valley.

Jeff is a successful and respected businessman and realtor. He is the president and owner of Jeff Brain's Real Estate Network. He is recipient of the California Association of Realtors distinguished Chairman's Award for most outstanding realtor active in politics for the State of California.

It is my honor to ask my colleagues to join me in saluting Mr. Jeffrey Brain, an asset to our community and a dedicated citizen.

February 5, 1992

## LEAF-CHRONICLE PUBLISHER SALUTED

### HON. DON SUNDQUIST

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1992

Mr. SUNDQUIST. Mr. Speaker, as 1991 came to a close and this House stood in recess, the active career of one of my State's most respected newspaper publishers came to a close. My friend Luther Thigpen, 42 years a newspaperman, retired as publisher of the Leaf-Chronicle in Clarksville.

I call this to the attention of my colleagues because I believe Luther Thigpen represents the very finest principles and the highest ideals of ethical journalism. The Leaf-Chronicle under his stewardship has been an aggressive news organization, unafraid to ask the tough questions, yet it has remained a newspaper respected for its objectivity and its fairness.

The Leaf-Chronicle was an afternoon paper, publishing 6 days a week when Luther Thigpen arrived in 1980. It is today a morning newspaper, published 7 days a week and serving a community which has grown to become the fifth-largest city in Tennessee. It is also a newspaper in the forefront of community involvement.

It is a measure of the respect and admiration Luther Thigpen commanded that, to mark his retirement, the Leaf-Chronicle published an entire special section devoted to his life and his career in journalism. There is much in that section I might share with you, but in particular I offer a speech Luther presented more than 20 years ago and in which he outlines what a fair and free press ought to be about. It is timely reading in this day, when our media seem increasingly content to allow the public agenda to be set by the most sleazy and sensational of tabloids.

I wish for my friend Luther Thigpen an active and rewarding retirement, many good rounds of golf, and the comfort and satisfaction of knowing that his life's work has made a difference and is valued and appreciated by his friends and colleagues.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that the following article from the Leaf-Chronicle be reprinted in its entirety in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

[From the Clarksville (TN) Leaf-Chronicle, Dec. 5, 1991]

#### THE COMPLEAT NEWSPAPER MAN AND THE PHILOSOPHY BEHIND THE MAN

(Reprinted from The Asheville Citizen-Times, July 19, 1970. Editor's Note: Luther Thigpen, executive director of the Citizen-Times, spoke Tuesday before the North Carolina Association of ABC Boards, in convention here. His calm appraisal of the news media's dilemma—pressing for the public good in the face of widespread misunderstanding—represents the feeling of the management of the Citizen-Times. We felt we should share his text with you.)

(By Luther Thigpen)

Newspapers—and television—have been under increasingly strong criticism in recent months.

The complaints come from different people and from different groups.

We are accused of being unfair, of publishing too much bad news and not enough good



news, of errors in reporting, of distorting the news, of being old fashioned in doing our job.

But mainly we are charged with bias. Bias in our news stories, bias in our editorials, bias in our selection of news, in our placement of stories, in our writing of headlines.

We frequently hear these complaints from readers, particularly in letters to the editor. We like to hear from readers. Often they set us straight when we get off the track. Many letters are intelligent and thoughtful contributions to understanding of public issues.

But there are some we find hard to understand. An extreme example was the letter from a reader complaining because we had condensed Jeane Dixon's mid-year predictions. Jeane Dixon writes a pretty good horoscope column which we publish in our afternoon paper every day.

Twice a year, she looks at the stars and comes up with some long-range predictions about everything under the sun, and she writes about them at great length. We don't know how many people take them seriously, but they are interesting and that's why we print them. But the reader I mentioned read the full version in another paper and the condensed version in ours and wrote: "What was included and what was deleted \*\*\* is a prime example of the news bias that Vice President Agnew has so eloquently pointed out."

I'm still not sure this fellow wasn't pulling my leg.

But this is a refrain sounded by many critics: "You're biased, just like Mr. Agnew says."

The chorus has grown much louder since the Vice President began speaking last fall about the news media.

If his goal was to make viewers and readers turn a critical eye toward the people who write, edit and present the news, he has done his job well.

I just hope he knows when to quit.

I am well aware that his criticism has been aimed primarily at the television networks and at big newspapers in the East, especially New York and Washington.

I know that he has had some nice things to say about some newsmen.

But I am afraid it has been faint praise and faintly heard.

Large numbers of people have heard only the criticism.

When things are not going well, it is good to have something to blame it on, and Mr. Agnew, being a very persuasive man, has persuaded many people that one of the things they can blame it on is the news media.

The mail and telephone calls that newspapers and television stations are now getting throughout the country—and we're getting our share in Asheville—indicates that he is being taken at his word.

#### ROOM FOR CRITICISM

Any institution as large and influential as that which we call the news media in the United States certainly has room to be criticized.

We couldn't possibly be doing everything right.

Things that have always gone wrong still go wrong occasionally.

Words are misspelled. Officials are sometimes misquoted. Facts are misinterpreted, stories that ought to be in the paper are left out and some that ought to be left out are printed.

We have made errors of judgment.

In short, we do make mistakes. And we are more distressed about them than anyone else.

But they are relatively few in relation to the total product, and do not by any means

detract from the strengths and advantages of a free press as opposed to a controlled press.

Theodore Roosevelt said:

"If there is one thing we ought to be careful about it is in regard to interfering with the liberty of the press \*\*\* I think it is a great deal better to err a little bit on the side of having too much discussion and having too virulent language used by the press, rather than to err on the side of having them not say what they ought to say, especially with reference to public men and measures."

Saying what ought to be said about public men and the things they do has always been one of the principal roles of a free press.

If anything, the performance in this regard is getting better, not worse.

Newspapers in particular have shown an increasing sense of responsibility to the people they serve.

They have poked and peered at a government that grows more complicated year by year, and they have done this in an effort to make sure the public gets a fair shake.

They have exposed corruption and poor performance.

They have interpreted social change—and this is a task that gets tougher all the time.

Response from readers over the years makes me believe that there has been a positive acceptance of the fact that we are trying to serve our communities and that we are succeeding.

I have a thick file of letters from people expressing appreciation, not only for help in specific causes, but for news reporting and editorial jobs which our newspapers have done well.

Yet the voices of criticism have grown so loud that many are losing confidence in the press—a circumstance that will make it even harder for newsmen to do the job they should do.

#### A BIG INSTITUTION

One of our problems may be the vastness of the media. There are 1,750 daily newspapers, 578 Sunday papers, 8,000 weeklies, 150 general editorial magazines, 6,400 radio stations and 840 television stations.

To some, such large numbers mean great power and I suppose they fear power in the news media just as they fear power in the government or power in big business.

There is danger in power misused.

There is danger in the news media being used by people to promote particular points of view.

We have critics who maintain that demonstrators and protestors have taken advantage of the press—that television and newspapers have paid too much attention to them.

There have been excesses in this regard. But anyone who thinks social upheaval is going to go away if we ignore it is not thinking very straight.

Let's look at another danger in misuse of the media.

Mr. Agnew, for example, is not unaware that every time he makes a speech, it is covered, at least in part, by all those newspapers, all those magazines, all those radio stations and all those television stations.

And he knows that if he keeps repeating his charges often enough, he will convince a lot of people that he is right.

The danger in this is that constant attacks by officials who speak from positions of power and therefore receive saturation coverage could lead to action to seriously interfere with the operation of our free press.

This danger is more real, and far more frightening than any danger that might be presented by the power of the news media as an institution.

Ownership and management are far too diversified for any single line of thought to prevail among the media. As long as free press conditions prevail in our free enterprise system, the American public has no need to fear the power of the press.

The only fear they need have is that government regulations may be put into effect to restrict newspapers and broadcasters in what they may publish and put on the air.

A newspaper filled with handouts written by government public relations men would not be the same as a newspaper written and edited by professional newsmen who may rub you the wrong way at times, but lead you toward the truth.

A Nixon-Agnew show at 6:30 in the evening would not be an acceptable substitute for Huntley-Brinkley.

#### WE TRY TO SHED LIGHT

Another problem is the great mass of information available.

There is much to try to understand, and in many cases, we cannot supply understanding.

We can try to shed light, but we can't provide solutions to our many problems, such as war, decay and disorder in the cities, student protests, the rising crime rate and many others.

These are continuing problems.

We can report what's happening, we can try to interpret it, we can suggest that someone do something about it. But they are national problems, not press problems.

We've grown accustomed to happy endings—or at least endings. Movies, television shows and books always work out that way. Problems are presented, the hero gets into deep trouble, but somehow it all comes out all right—or the hero is done in and that's the end of it.

Our past wars have been the same way. They have been brutal and bloody. But we knew whose side we were on, and they came to an end after a time.

Now we have problems that defy solutions. There doesn't seem to be an ending, happy or otherwise.

Our war goes on and on.

The newspapers and broadcasting stations tell us about these things.

They tell us about them in more detail and more efficiently than we've been told anything before.

Compared to the information that used to be available, today's massive outpouring of news gives the appearance of magnifying the problems. Some seem to think that if you just get rid of the magnifying glass, things will get back to normal.

But it won't happen that way.

#### EVERYBODY'S BUSINESS

The only way we can begin to tackle those things that are wrong is to bring them out into the light so we can see what they look like.

This doesn't mean newspapers and broadcasters should not be subjected to the same scrutiny as any other public service institution. We want to do a better job. We should have our errors pointed out—and we ought to correct them. Some of our severest critics are newsmen themselves.

But constant criticism whose sole purpose seems to be to attack the credibility of the press and undermine the confidence people have in the media poses a threat that ought not to be ignored.

Already, some prominent people have suggested that newspapers or newsmen should be licensed. Can you imagine the kind of newspaper you'd have if they were faced with

the loss of a license any time they printed a story that displeased the administration, which in effect would be the licensing agency?

Press freedom isn't something written into our Constitution for the benefit of newsmen. It is there for a much broader purpose and if we lose it, we lose all.

# CONGRATULATIONS TO ALAN FRIEDMAN ON HIS INSTALLATION AS 1992 PRESIDENT OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS FOUNDATION

HON. MEL LEVINE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1992

Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate Alan V. Friedman of Munger, Tolles & Olson as he is installed as the 1992 president of the Constitutional Rights Foundation [CRF] on February 10, 1992. Alan has worked tirelessly in pursuit of the CRF's goals, and richly deserves this honor.

The Constitutional Rights Foundation seeks to instill in our Nation's youth a deeper understanding of citizenship through values expressed in our Constitution and Bill of Rights and educate them to become active and responsible participants in our society.

The CRF was founded in 1962 and has been a pioneer in the field of innovative citizenship education programs. The Foundation sponsors programs in law, government, business, and civic participation that involves thousands of young people and over 2,000 lawyers, and business volunteers each year.

Alan has continued to strive for expanding opportunities for young people in our community, and his dedication to the CRF's ideals assures our country's future by investing in our youth today.

## SYRIA'S ROLE IN LEBANON

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1992

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues correspondence I had with the Department of State regarding the role of Syria in Lebanon.

The Council of Lebanese American Organizations [CLAO] has expressed concerns about what Syria is doing in Lebanon. The State Department's reply suggests that one key test of Syria's intentions in Lebanon will be whether Syrian troops are redeployed to the Biqa Valley before September 1992, pursuant to provisions of the Taif Agreements. Congress will need to follow developments carefully.

CLAO's letter to me dated November 27, 1991, my letter to the State Department dated December 13, 1991, and the State Department's reply dated January 24, 1992, follow:

COUNCIL OF LEBANESE  
AMERICAN ORGANIZATIONS,  
Washington, DC, November 27, 1991.

HON. LEE HAMILTON,  
Rayburn House Office Building,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: In testimony before the Subcommittee of Europe and the Middle East of the House Foreign Affairs Committee on November 20, 1991, Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs, Edward P. Djerejian, claimed that, "as a result of the Taif Agreement, Lebanon now has the ability to fully restore its independence, its territorial integrity and its sovereignty". Ambassador Djerejian added that, "this is a beginning down the path of Lebanon's full restoration". Contrary to this claim by our State Department, the Taif "agreement" has expanded, not reduced, Syrian political and military hegemony over Lebanon.

Ambassador Djerejian's testimony was full of misconceptions about the entire situation. After all, the Hrawi government remains a puppet regime fully controlled by Syria. The so-called "Treaty of Brotherhood, Cooperation and Coordination" signed on May 22nd of this year has given Damascus broad and complete control over Lebanon's government, foreign affairs, military, education and economy as well as a permanent military presence in the country. The May 22nd Syrian-imposed "agreement" amounts to a Syrian takeover of the country and effectively puts an end to Lebanese sovereignty and free government authority.

The Ambassador failed to mention how deep and authentic are the roots of despair and bitterness among the Lebanese and how dangerous is their sense of hopelessness. The Syrian order in Lebanon represents a reservoir of false hopes and a fleeting spring amid a gloomy winter of repression. We must not rely on Hafez Assad and his puppet regime in Lebanon to further freedom, democracy and human rights. The people of Lebanon are insisting on their right to independence and on their right to determine their own future free of outside control. America should respect and support their courage, not allow it to be ignored, belittled or forgotten.

Waiting for your current thoughts and opinion regarding the Lebanese situation, I remain sincerely yours,

DANIEL FERRIS,  
CLAO Washington Representative.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,  
Washington, DC, December 13, 1991.  
HON. EDWARD P. DJEREJIAN,  
Assistant Secretary of State for Near East and South Asian Affairs, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. AMBASSADOR: I attach for your comments a recent letter from the Council of Lebanese American Organizations regarding your testimony before the Subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East on November 20, 1991.

I would appreciate your comments regarding the Council's reactions to your statements before the Subcommittee on the situation in Lebanon. In particular, I would appreciate it if you would comment on Mr. Ferris' characterization of the implications for Lebanon of the Taif Agreement and the May 22nd Syrian-Lebanese treaty.

Thank you for your consideration of this matter.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

LEE H. HAMILTON,  
Chairman, Subcommittee on  
Europe and the Middle East.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, DC, January 24, 1992.

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON,  
Chairman, Subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East, House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I am responding to your letter of December 13 to Assistant Secretary Edward P. Djerejian, asking for his comments on the letter you received from the Council of Lebanese American Organizations (CLAO).

U.S. policy on Lebanon remains firm and consistent. We believe that the Taif Agreement offers the best chance of regaining the unity, independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon. Implementation of the Taif Agreement helped bring to an end a turbulent era in Lebanon characterized by terrible bloodshed, armed militias controlling the streets and western hostages held in brutal conditions. That is no small achievement.

The U.S. government is encouraged by recent security and political developments: there has been no significant factional fighting for more than a year, the Lebanese army has moved into areas from Tyre to Tripoli previously held by militia forces, and the army has had good success in gathering heavy and medium weapons from most major militia groups, both Lebanese and Palestinian.

While it may appear to some that the Taif Agreement has allowed for greater expansion of Syrian control over Lebanon, the U.S. government believes it has actually led to a clearer definition of the current Syrian role and presence in Lebanon. The U.S. government continues to support the withdrawal of all non-Lebanese forces from Lebanese territory and the disarmament of all militias.

We support the Lebanese government in its efforts to implement the Taif Agreement and to extend its authority throughout the country. We continue to encourage all parties, including Syria, to abide by both the spirit and the letter of the Taif Agreement. Under the terms of Taif, Syrian troops are expected to re-deploy to the western entrance to the Biqa' Valley no later than September 1992.

You can be sure that we are closely monitoring implementation of the Taif Agreement, as well as the Lebanese-Syrian Treaty of Brotherhood, Cooperation, and Coordination, as called for in the Taif accords. We have made it clear to the Syrians that they should support the right of the Lebanese people to re-make their society in accord with Lebanon's traditional respect for freedom of ideas and democratic principles. In this way, the Administration continues to work so that one day Lebanon will once again be truly independent, sovereign, and free.

Sincerely,

JANET G. MULLINS,  
Assistant Secretary,  
Legislative Affairs.

## YEAR OF THE AMERICAN INDIAN

HON. ENI F.H. FALEOMAVEAGA

OF AMERICAN SAMOA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1992

Mr. FALEOMAVEAGA. Mr. Speaker, through Public Law 102-188—Senate Joint Resolution 172, House Joint Resolution 182—Congress and the President designated 1992 as the Year of the American Indian. This law pays tribute to the people who first inhabited the land now known as the continental United



States. Although only symbolic, this gesture is important because it shows there is sympathy in the eyes of a majority of both Houses of the Congress for those Indian issues which we, as a Congress, have been struggling with for over 200 years. In support of the Year of the American Indian, and as part of my ongoing series this year I am providing today for the consideration of my colleagues a short biography of Massasoit and King Philip from a Department of the Interior publication entitled "Famous Indians, A Collection of Short Biographies."

#### MASSASOIT AND KING PHILIP—WAMPANOAG

During their first hard years in the New England wilderness, the Pilgrims might not have survived without the help of Massasoit, Chief of the Wampanoags, whose territory included parts of what are now Massachusetts and Rhode Island. In March 1621, a few months after the Mayflower landing, the powerful Massasoit, accompanied by several other chiefs, visited Plymouth colony and in a treaty of peace which followed, gave generous amounts of land to the white men.

As long as he lived Massasoit remained a friend and loyal ally of English colonists. One Pilgrim wrote: "There is now great peace among the Indians themselves, and we, for our part, walk as peaceably in the woods as in the highways of England. We entertain them familiarly in our houses, and they, as friendly, bestow their venison on us."

The Indians shared not only their deer, but their planting and cooking secrets as well. The colonists learned to cultivate corn and to make such delicacies as corn pone, planked shad, baked beans, and roasted clams. In the winter of 1623, when Chief Massasoit was dangerously ill, the grateful Pilgrims helped nurse him back to health. The story goes that Gov. Edward Winslow, the colony's leader, personally carried a nourishing broth through several snowy miles to Massasoit's home near what is now Bristol, R.I.

First clashes between Indians and settlers came from quarrels and misunderstandings over land. In most cases, the New England colonists had honorably paid Indians for land, which they then considered their own. The Indians, however, did not understand such European ideas as exclusive land ownership, and continued to hunt and fish where their ancestors always had. To the English this was trespassing, and trespassing meant arrest, trial, and conviction. Tensions increased between Indians and settlers.

When Massasoit died in 1661, the English, uneasy over the loss of their most powerful Indian friend, hastened to cultivate the good will of the great chief's two sons. As a mark of esteem, they bestowed English names upon the two young chieftains: Wamsutta, Massasoit's elder son and successor, became "Alexander;" the younger, born Metacomet, was renamed "Philip." When Alexander died suddenly a few months after taking office, young Philip was made Chief of the Wampanoags.

Philip reaffirmed his father's peace treaty, and the colonists, in turn, agreed to stop buying land for 4 years. But within 1 year, white settlers were again moving in on Indian territory, and scattered Indian hostilities grew into rumors of war. In 1671 white authorities summoned Philip to Taunton and demanded new peace measures that included surrender of Indian guns. Philip, although bitterly resentful, agreed to these conditions.

But most of the Indians refused to part with their guns. Philip himself, although

publicly acknowledging himself a subject of the English king, had privately spent his first 9 years as Wampanoag chief in preparation for war to avenge his people's humiliations. By 1674, having recognized that his tribe could not defeat the colonists alone, Philip secretly sent messengers to other tribes: war between the Indians and the white men was inevitable, he told them, if the great Algonquian Nation was to survive.

In January of 1675, the war since known as "King Philip's War" began, when an Indian named John Sassamon was found dead under the ice of a pond near Plymouth. Sassamon, who had been converted to Christianity, spoke English well, and for a time had forsaken his white friends to return to the wilderness as Philip's secretary. His real loyalty, though, remained with the colonists, to whom he betrayed Philip's conspiracy.

Three Wampanoags, caught by the English, were convicted as Sassamon's killers and executed. The move infuriated the Wampanoags, who wished to administer their own justice in their own way.

To a messenger sent by Governor Winslow to ask Philip why he planned a war against England, the Indian chief haughtily replied: "Your governor is but a subject of King Charles of England. I shall not treat with a subject. I shall treat of peace only with the King, my brother. When he comes, I am ready."

The following June the war began in earnest. At first Philip and his allies were triumphant: Of 90 colonial towns, 52 were attacked and 12 were completely destroyed. Bands of Nipmucks attacked settlers in western Massachusetts, while Philip's own warriors, allied with Sakonnets, Pocassetts, and others, struck villages in the Connecticut River Valley.

Historians generally agree that if the Indian tribes had steadfastly maintained their alliance, they might have wiped out the colonists. In any event, the tide began to turn against Philip, and on August 12, 1676, in a savage battle at Kingston, R.I., his Narragansett warriors were overwhelmed by colonists allied with a group of Mohegans. Some time later, King Philip himself was captured and beheaded. Today, very small groups of Wampanoags still survive in Massachusetts, notably on Cape Cod and on Martha's Vineyard.

#### THE INTRODUCTION OF A BILL TO RETURN EXCESS FEDERAL LANDS TO GUAM

#### HON. BEN GARRIDO BLAZ

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1992

Mr. BLAZ. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced a bill today to return to the people of Guam lands taken from them by the United States military during World War II. These lands have remained unjustly inaccessible to my constituents ever since, even though much of it has not been used since the war for any military purpose.

In 1944, United States military forces recaptured Guam from the Japanese in a bloody 6-week campaign and took over much of the island as the United States prepared for the invasion against Japan. When the war ended it was expected that the United States would reduce its preserve and, as a consequence, re-

duce its land holdings. Instead of downsizing its forces, the military started building permanent facilities. Its population constituted about 90 percent of the island's population and it decided to claim one-third of the island. By contrast, in 1992, the local population is now 90 percent of the total, but the U.S. military still holds one-third of the real estate on the island.

For three decades following World War II, the United States was pressured to reassess its needs since it was obvious that sizable portions of the confiscated land were lying dormant. In 1977, the military determined that 5,000 acres were excess to military needs and should be returned to Guam. In 1986, the Secretary of Defense reassessed the military's needs and concluded that certain areas remained excess to military needs and should be returned. Since that time every Secretary of Defense, including Secretary Cheney, has supported the return of these lands. In fact, in the intervening years nearly 2,000 acres of these excess lands have already been transferred to Guam for schools, water facilities, and other public uses with approximately 3,000 acres remaining from the original 5,000 determined to be excess in 1977.

I have worked for years with the people of Guam, the Congress and the administration to craft a solution to this complex problem which will be acceptable to all interested parties. After many years of negotiation the language contained in this bill has emerged as the best mechanism to resolve the problem. Similar language was passed as S. 2362 during the final hours of the 101st Congress by both the House and the Senate and was supported by the administration. Unfortunately, the language was not enacted into law due to disagreements between the House and Senate on other, unrelated language which had been attached to the measure. In the steady progress leading up to its consideration by the full House and Senate, S. 2362 was considered and cleared by the Interior and Insular Affairs, Armed Services, and Government Operations Committees in the House and the Energy and Natural Resources Committee in the Senate. No clearer testimony can be offered to its suitability than this universal acceptance.

The bill I introduced today would transfer about 3,000 acres of excess Federal land at no cost to the Government of Guam. The question of how to dispose of these excess lands will be decided locally by the people of Guam, acting through their elected representatives, by means of the enactment of a land-use plan which would be presented to several committees of the Congress. I included this requirement in recognition of the considerable current interest and support in Guam for the creation of a territorywide land use plan. This bill will allow that plan to incorporate these lands when they are returned. It is my fervent hope that the claims of the original owners of these lands will be given priority in the distribution of the lands.

As we all know, recent events in the Philippines have led to the withdrawal of United States military forces from there after nearly a century of continuous presence. This development compelled the Department of Defense to focus on the base treaty negotiations and precluded the administration's support of this bill pending the outcome of ongoing base treaty

negotiations with the Philippines; hence I delayed the reintroduction of the bill, in part, due to these uncertainties which are now resolved.

This bill is important for many reasons. It is important to my constituents who lost their homes nearly 50 years ago. It is important to the economy of Guam which needs new land to produce jobs and to meet serious societal needs. It is important to close the books on the issue of excess lands since the military has repeatedly indicated that it has no further use for them. Both Houses of the Congress and the administration have expressed their approval for the approach embodied in this bill. Years of debate have distilled the best solution which I have incorporated into this legislation. There is every reason to pass it, and I ask you for your unqualified support in doing so.

Mr. Speaker, in 2 years, Guam will commemorate the 50th anniversary of its liberation during World War II. During this time, despite many barriers blocking its development, it has managed to overcome them and has enjoyed a measure of economic self-sufficiency so that it would not be a ward of the United States. With the reduction of threat to national security and the resulting reduction of our worldwide commitments, it is a particularly appropriate time to return to Guam the remaining acreage of lands which were excess to the needs of the United States even before the events of the past 2 years.

#### DES EDUCATION AND RESEARCH AMENDMENTS OF 1992

**HON. LOUISE M. SLAUGHTER**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1992

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to introduce today the DES Education and Research Amendments of 1992. This legislation finally addresses the haunting health questions which, for at least two decades, have plagued millions of American mothers and their children.

The synthetic hormone drug diethylstilbestrol [DES] was prescribed to 5 million pregnant women from 1941 to 1971. An advertisement by the Grant Chemical Co., appearing in a 1957 issue of the "American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology" encouraged the use of DES "for routine prophylaxis in all pregnancies." The ad promised pregnant women to whom DES was prescribed reduced risk of miscarriage, plus "bigger and stronger babies, too." Instead, DES caused birth defects and cancer. Today, the drug's lingering health effects continue to haunt these women and their families.

In utero exposure to DES is linked to a wide range of reproductive tract malformations, clear cell cancer, infertility and an increased risk of breast cancer, but the majority of DES injuries do not manifest until approximately 20 or 30 years after exposure and the long-term effects of exposure remain unknown. Unfortunately for 10 million Americans, the lack of attention to DES research and health education perpetuates the suffering of the DES-exposed.

Over the past 3 months, I have received almost 200 letters from DES mothers, daughters

and sons across the country, and even one from Germany. They are among the most moving letters I've ever received, and they provide deeply compelling testimony to the need for my legislation. A Portland, OR, woman wrote me,

I am one of the very unfortunate DES mothers who has died a thousand deaths because of DES. I was given DES with my first daughter in 1959. She has had no cancer, thank God, but who knows what is in the future for her. She had very much trouble trying desperately to have her two children. They had to sew up her cervix. If there's no research, what about the grandchildren who are so trusting and loving?

A registered nurse in Mineola, NY, was exposed to DES in utero and has been in and out of the doctor's office since age 21, at great emotional and financial cost. She wrote:

I had cervical dysplasia. I lost my son in the fifth month of pregnancy and was with him when he died after a week of life. Now I will always be a high-risk pregnancy, confined to bed, with astronomical medical costs and no guarantee of success. I also worry about my mother getting breast cancer.

These two women and their peers have found a special friend in my district of greater Rochester, NY, in the person of Margaret Lee Braun. As president of the DES Cancer Network, Margaret works together with DES Action USA to provide a central resource of information and support to the DES-exposed. Margaret and her colleagues have done remarkable work across the country and around the world to alleviate the fear and isolation experienced by many DES-exposed men and women; but their success is limited by the extent of scientific knowledge available on DES-related health risks and the scarcity of resources available for outreach. Groups like the DES Cancer Network and DES Action USA must work with the NIH to implement nationwide the same kind of successful education, outreach and support programs they have been able to provide for several years, though on a limited basis.

It is for the grandmother in Portland, the nurse in Mineola, the women Margaret has helped through the Network, and the 10 million other American mothers, sons, and daughters exposed to DES that I today introduce the DES Education and Research Amendments of 1992. This bill would establish within the Department of Health and Human Services [HHS] a program of health professional training, public health education and outreach so that those mothers, sons and daughters exposed to DES will be aware of their known health risks and their physicians will be alert to the special health screenings necessary to detect DES-related problems early.

The last time the Federal Government provided information to the public about DES was in 1983. An NIH publication printed that November was titled "Information for Physicians: An Atlas of Findings in the Human Female After Intrauterine Exposure to Diethylstilbestrol" and it focused exclusively on the cancer risks of DES daughters. It is vital that this information again be provided to physicians and health departments, but it must be updated and it must be expanded to cover health

risks for DES mothers, daughters and sons, including not only cancer, but reproductive problems and immune system impairments as well. My legislation would provide for the wide dissemination of such critical information by authorizing an appropriation of \$2 million over 3 years to fund such activities as the production and distribution of educational pamphlets, posters, video news releases, and so forth, and the establishment of a toll-free NIH hotline for public inquiries and physician referrals.

Additionally, the legislation reinforces efforts already underway to bolster DES research at the National Institutes of Health [NIH]. In the first session of the 102d Congress, I was pleased to work with the advocates for the DES-exposed to include language on DES research in the House and Senate Reports on the Labor-HHS fiscal year 1992 appropriations bills (Report 102-121 and Report 102-104, respectively). The reports explicitly convey congressional concern for the decline in DES research and direct the NIH to make "longitudinal studies of the DES-exposed a priority."

In response to this directive, the National Cancer Institute, in collaboration with the NIH, the Office of Research on Women's Health, the Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, and the Institute of Child Health and Human Development, will sponsor an April 1992 DES research conference to review current data on long-term health effects of DES exposure and to make recommendations for future research. I applaud the institutes for their sponsorship of the April workshop. More than 20 years after the link between DES and cancer was revealed, this conference will be the first comprehensive, interdisciplinary approach to the DES issue, and I am hopeful that it will yield a new commitment by the NIH to undertaking necessary longitudinal studies of the DES-exposed.

My legislation codifies congressional intent in Report 102-121 and Report 102-104, and elaborates the research needs of the DES-exposed. Further, by establishing a public health education program, it provides a means of communicating important research findings to the DES-exposed population; but, my colleagues should be aware that DES research is not just in the interests of those directly exposed. What DES can teach scientists about the role of estrogen hormone drugs on female health can be more broadly applied to populations not exposed to DES by contributing to our understanding of the development of breast cancer and the cancer risks associated with oral contraceptives.

Mr. Speaker, we all know someone who has been touched by the DES tragedy—a relative, friend, colleague or staff member—and we need to make sure first, that they know of their exposure, and second, that they know how to minimize their health risks. On behalf of millions of American mothers, sons and daughters, I urge my colleagues to cosponsor the DES Education and Research Amendments of 1992 and give these families reason to hope that answers will be found and a healthy future will be ensured for the generations to come.



**MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.,  
BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION**

**HON. BARNEY FRANK**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1992

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, on Martin Luther King's birthday this year, I was honored to be in Atlanta at the Martin Luther King Center, at the invitation of Coretta Scott King, president of the King Center. While I was very honored to be asked to participate in Martin Luther King observances on that day, I regret that it caused me to miss a very moving ceremony which I usually attend—that commemorating Dr. King's birthday held at the city hall in Attleboro, MA.

Among the reasons this is quite moving is that Attleboro is not the center of a large African-American population. It is therefore particularly to the credit of the citizens and government of Attleboro that they dedicate themselves on this day to expressing our gratitude for the great work Martin Luther King did in trying to make our constitutional principles a reality.

Newly elected Mayor Judith Robbins has continued the tradition so ably carried on by her predecessor, Mayor Kai Shang, in helping organize this and making city hall available. It is a stirring tribute to one of the great men in modern American history and I salute those who make sure that we remember Dr. King and the important work he did.

Mr. Speaker, as I have done in the past, I wish to enter here into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the program of this important celebration because I think the example set by the citizens of Attleboro in remembering Dr. King and rededicating themselves to the fight against discrimination is worthy of note.

**THE MEMORY OF DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., IS EVERLASTING**

The Martin Luther King, Jr. Holiday Committee invites you to join in celebration of the life and work of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. 1929-1968, Monday, January 20, 1992.

**DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. BIRTHDAY  
CELEBRATION PROGRAM**

Organ prelude.

Processional: "Lift Every Voice and Sing".

Call to worship: Reverend John D.

Crandall, All Saints Episcopal Church.

Opening prayer: Reverend Daniel M.

Mutungi, Hebron United Methodist Church, Attleboro.

Scripture, Amos 5:10-15, 21-24: Reverend

Donald Kellogg, Mansfield United Methodist Church, Mansfield.

Solo: Semenya McCord, M.L.K., Jr. Committee.

Scripture, Matt. 5:3-12: Reverend Lowell

Drotts, Evangelical Covenant Church.

Greetings: Mayor Judith H. Robbins.

Selection: Ecumenical Brass Ensemble.

Presentation: M.L.K., Jr. Committee.

Selection: Congregation.

Poem: Robert Brown, M.L.K., Jr. Committee.

Selection: Martin Luther King, Jr. Community Chorus.

Offering: Reverend John D. Crandall, All

Saints Episcopal Church.

Introduction of Speaker: Edna Cason,

M.L.K., Jr. Committee.

Selection: Martin Luther King Jr. Community Chorus.

Keynote speaker: Dr. Virgil Woods, Pond Street Baptist Church, Providence, R.I.

Prayer for peace and unity: Reverend Farley Wheelwright, Murray Unitarian Universalist Church, Attleboro.

Benediction: Reverend Ralph D. Tetreault, St. Mary's Church, North Attleboro.

Selection: "We Shall Overcome" (Congregation).

**1992 MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. COMMUNITY  
CHORUS**

William Alson, North, MA.

Barbara Clark, Attleboro, MA.

Willie A. Daniels, Jr., Mansfield, MA.

Jim Davidson, Mansfield, MA.

Marcellus Forbes, Mansfield, MA.

Nicole Forbes, Mansfield, MA.

Debra Harris, Taunton, MA.

Martha Harris, Taunton, MA.

Nikisha Mulkerrins, Taunton, MA.

Nancy Withers, Norton, MA.

Esther Forbes, Accompanist/Director, Mansfield, MA.

Semenya McCord, Director, New Bedford, MA.

**LIFT EV'RY VOICE AND SING**

Lift every voice and sing,

Till earth and heaven ring.

Ring with the Harmonies of liberty;

Let our rejoicing rise.

High as the list'ning skies,

Let it resound loud as the rolling sea.

Sing a song full of the faith

That the dark past has taught us,

Sing a song full of the hope

That the present has brought us;

Facing the rising sun, of our new day begun,

Let us march on till victory is won.

God of our weary years,

God of our silent tears,

Thou who hast brought us thus far on the

way;

Thou who hast by thy might,

Led us into the light,

Keep us forever in the path we pray.

Lest our feet stray from the places

Our God where we met Thee,

Lest our hearts drunk with the wine

of the world, we forget Thee;

Shadowed beneath Thy hand, may we forever

stand

True to our God, true to our native land.

**WE SHALL OVERCOME**

We shall overcome; We shall overcome

We shall overcome someday.

Refrain:

Oh deep in my heart, I do believe

We shall overcome someday.

The Lord will see us through. (Refrain)

We'll Walk hand in hand. (Refrain)

We are not afraid. (Refrain)

The truth shall make us free. (Refrain)

We Shall live in peace. (Refrain)

**DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. HOLIDAY  
PLANNING COMMITTEE**

Robert Brown, Jr., Providence, R.I.

Edna Cason, Attleboro, MA.

Gladys Durant, Norton, MA.

Lawrence Fitton, Attleboro, MA.

Rachel Garvin, Norton, MA.

Semenya McCord, New Bedford, MA.

Judith Robbins, Attleboro, MA.

Gloria Wyatt, North, MA.

**MARTIN LUTHER KING'S MEMORY IS  
EVERLASTING**

(By Robert Brown, Jr.)

The memory of Martin Luther King can be everlasting

So let us keep the dream alive.

The lamp of hope will often dim

So we must work to keep in stride.

Let's use his dream as a cornerstone

To build a better world.

Together we can do it

All nations, women, men, boys, and girls.

We are all different individuals

Who believe in many different things.

But to think of a nation walking hand in hand,

Oh, what peace and joy it brings!

Martin Luther King marched to Selma, Alabama,

Then on to Tennessee.

There he took a place in history

Realizing a dream for you and me.

Through nonviolence he said we could achieve

Equality and respect throughout the land.

His lifelong goal and ultimate dream

Was for nations, boys, girls, Black and White

To walk together hand in hand.

Martin Luther King's memory is everlasting.

Let us continue to walk in stride.

The lamp of hope will sometimes dim.

So, we must work to keep it alive.

**PARTICIPANTS IN THE MARTIN LUTHER KING  
BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION 1992**

Reverend John D. Crandall, All Saints Episcopal Church, Attleboro, MA. 02703.

Reverend Daniel M. Mutungi, Hebron United Methodist Church, Attleboro, MA. 02703.

Reverend Donald Kellogg, Mansfield United Methodist Church, Mansfield, MA. 02048.

Semenya McCord, 282 Hawthorne Street, New Bedford, MA. 02740.

Reverend Lowell Drotts, Evangelical Covenant Church, Attleboro, MA. 02703.

Mayor Judith H. Robbins, Attleboro City Hall, 77 Park Street, Attleboro, MA. 02703.

Robert Brown Sr., 216 Massachusetts Avenue, Providence, R.I. 02905.

Edna Carson, 55 Ridge Hill Rd., Attleboro, MA. 02703.

Dr. Virgil Woods, Pond Street Baptist Church, 75 Chester Avenue, Providence, R.I. 02907.

Reverend Farley Wheelwright, Murray Unitarian Universalist Church, Attleboro, MA. 02703.

Reverend Ralph D. Tetreault, St. Mary's Church, North Attleboro, MA. 02760.

Gladys Durant, 14 Guy Street, Norton, MA. 02766.

Lawrence Fitton, 40 A Parker Street, Attleboro, MA. 02703.

Rachel Garvin, 5 Jackson Street, Norton, MA. 02766.

Gloria Wyatt, 7 Draper Rd., Norton, MA. 02766.

**TRIBUTE TO DAVID GLICKMAN**

**HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1992

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, it is with distinct pleasure that I rise today to salute an outstanding attorney and model citizen, Mr. David Glickman. He is this year's recipient of the prestigious Ted Horn Memorial Award for distinguished service to the legal profession from the Los Angeles Trial Lawyers Association.

A member of the California State Bar, David was admitted to practice before the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals and the U.S. Supreme Court.

David is a member of the Los Angeles Trial Association, California Trial Lawyers and American Trial Lawyers. He is president of the Los Angeles Chapter of the American Board of Trial Advocates and a member of its National Board of Directors. He has excelled not only within his profession, as diplomate, the highest rank attainable in the American Board of Trial Advocates, but also as board member emeritus for the Los Angeles Trial Lawyers Association. David's commitment to justice, integrity and morality is deep rooted. He is greatly respected by those fortunate enough to know him.

David is a graduate of the UCLA School of Law. He has been practicing in Los Angeles for over 34 years.

A frequent lecturer on trial practice and tort legislation, David has taught in every law school in Los Angeles County. He has also taught courses for the California State Bar, the Los Angeles Trial Lawyers Association, and California Trial Lawyers. He has published over 30 articles on legal issues.

It is an honor to ask my colleagues to join me in saluting Mr. David Glickman, a respected professional and invaluable member of the community.

#### TRIBUTE TO GUY MUDD

#### HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1992

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me today as I rise to honor a recently retired labor leader from my congressional district, Mr. Guy Mudd of East Alton, IL.

Guy has earned distinction throughout his career as a labor leader, and in fact, received the Labor Leader of the Year Award from his peers in Madison, Jersey, and Calhoun Counties in 1990.

Guy Mudd retired on December 31, 1991, as secretary of the Greater Madison County Federation of Labor. Guy was instrumental in the development of this countywide federation into a 20,000-member labor organization which has become a powerful voice for working men and women in the State of Illinois.

During his past 45 years of community activism, Guy's contributions were not limited to organized labor. Guy is the founding member of the Greater Alton-Twin Rivers Growth Association, has served with Pride, Inc., the River Bend United Way, the American Red Cross and two mental health institutions.

Though many in the community of southwestern Illinois lament his retirement, Guy has pledged that his involvement will not end. Because of his willingness to continue working for our area, all working men and women can feel secure. I ask my colleagues to join me today as I applaud Guy Mudd on his significant contribution to organized labor in southwestern Illinois.

#### MAYOR TEDDY KOLLECK WARNS OF THREATS TO RELIGIOUS COEXISTENCE IN THE CITY OF JERUSALEM

#### HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1992

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, on January 7, 1992, the mayor of Jerusalem, Mr. Teddy Kolleck, wrote an article in the London Guardian-Observer on recent events in the city of Jerusalem. His article, entitled "Unsettling a Unique City," warns that religious coexistence in Jerusalem is being threatened by Jewish families moving into a Moslem district. Mayor Kolleck has devoted his career to the betterment of life in Jerusalem, and I commend his article to the attention of my colleagues.

The text follows:

[From the London Guardian-Observer, Jan. 30, 1992]

#### UNSETTLING A UNIQUE CITY (By Teddy Kolleck)

I am not a philosopher. I believe in being practical. The sudden intrusion of Jewish settlers into the Silwan neighborhood of Jerusalem may be legal, but it is also immoral, and it is very impractical. Silwan is a neighborhood just to the south of Jerusalem's Old City. Here stood the original City of David, a portion of which has been excavated and is open to the public as an archeological park. Though Jewish families also lived in Silwan in the past, for several decades it has been an entirely Muslim Arab neighborhood, today numbering about 30,000 residents.

On the night of October 9 last year ultranationalist Jewish settlers slipped in under cover of darkness to take possession of a small number of houses obtained with the aid of the Ministry of Housing. Most were evicted the next day by a temporary court order. Following a government decision on December 8, they were allowed to return. They claim to be leasing or purchasing many more homes in the area.

I understand that the controversial events in Silwan bode ill for the Arabs. I insist, however, that they bode worse for the Jews. For it was our great fortune to see Jerusalem, capital of Israel, again united. Our great fortune and our great challenge. It has been our sacred task not just to receive and to preserve, but also to elevate and to improve. Jerusalem always was, and must continue to be, a light unto the nations; and this light should reveal in our time that it is possible for Jews, Muslims, and Christians to live in harmony in this generally inflamed part of the world. The Arabs will not go away. Neither will we. Learning to live together therefore, is simply the only way. Not least because co-existence between Arabs and Jews has been so difficult to achieve, and so regularly thwarted during the decades of conflict, their co-existence in Jerusalem, even if it has not been perfect, has been a particularly precious achievement. Co-existence between Jews and Arabs has many enemies in both communities. Still, in this municipality, we have been striving for nearly a quarter of a century to make the Arabs equal citizens, with the same rights as Jewish residents.

There are three basic reasons for this. First, it is the decent thing to do. Second, for us, and by "us" I am referring to the Jews, it affords the only chance of living

here peacefully. Third, it is a living refutation of an idea prevalent among some Jews that the whole world is against us anyway, and so we may disregard its opinions. This fatalism is a monumental mistake, politically, diplomatically and morally.

I have had disputes with all the governments of Israel, Labour as well as Likud. But since the Likud came to power in 1977 there has been a change. Instead of a policy of quietly and diligently improving people's ability to live side by side—as has traditionally been the way of the Holy City—we have witnessed the harassment and intimidation of the Arab populace.

Actions like those in Silwan reveal a policy premised on an unrealistic assumption that, with enough pressure, the Arabs will gradually pack up and slip away. In reality, however, the policy, accepted by the Likud sometimes openly and sometimes by a failure to resist, achieves the opposite result. It increases hostility and stiffens Arab resistance to compromise and co-existence. And it turns the world against us, drawing attention away from the tremendous accomplishments of the city, from which all residents have benefited, and focusing attention only on the problems. This policy also polarises our own community. It sows hatred among us, and it distorts us morally, as some rejoice while others mourn the damage done to the principles that have guided us to a sovereign Jewish state after 2,000 years in a bitter exile.

In Jerusalem, the Likud lost little time in beginning provocations. In 1978 a movement was initiated gradually to infiltrate Arab districts with Jewish enclaves. It started with the appropriation of a few apartments in the Muslim Quarter of the Old City. Ariel Sharon, then as now a government minister, moved to an apartment that he seldom visits, but that has to be heavily guarded 24 hours a day. The rationale given for these acts is the right of the Jews to settle anywhere in Jerusalem. It is a right that in principle I do not dispute, though I certainly do dispute the view that the discussion about these provocations ends there. It is also argued that the presence of Jews in the Muslim Quarter or in Silwan improves security. But it is the heavy police guard necessary to protect these Jewish settlers, not their presence in these places, that increases security. At the same time, more and more of the Arab population is radicalised.

In 1990 came the more serious case of St John's Hospice, a building belonging to the Greek Orthodox Church, which was acquired for Jewish settlers from its Armenian tenant. The legality of the transaction is still under adjudication in the courts. But no matter what the court may decide, we have suffered regrettable repercussions, alienating Christian communities in the city and around the world. Many Christians and their churches had already been committed for decades, to anti-Israel politics. But the hospice episode pulled Christians who have stood apart into the passionate vortex of the conflict.

As in Silwan, the purchases may be backed by court decisions and may be "hallowed" by this or that building having been previously owned or occupied by Jews. But let us be clear about what all this means. Let us recall that Arabs cannot return to homes in what are now Jewish neighbourhoods that their families fled during the War of Independence. Much of Israel's argument during the last four decades, after all, has rested quite properly on the principle that the wheel does not turn back. We must go for-



ward from where we are today. The ghosts that haunt the streets and alleys of Jerusalem come from many faiths and many nations. These Jewish settlers, dwelling morbidly on history, think that they are honouring the past, but in reality they are endangering the future.

The recent government decision to allow a few Jewish families to settle in Silwan is the most disturbing development yet, partly because of the way it was carried out: evicting Arab families in the middle of the night, the sad and helpless faces of the Arab residents mocked by the settlers' gleeful singing and dancing. There is no doubt in my mind that the settlements in Silwan will spark strife between Jews and Arabs in this city. It will bear heavily on the peace talks, not least by thrusting the problem of Jerusalem to the forefront of the diplomatic agenda when it is the most complicated topic and should be left for last.

Worse yet, most of the funding for this provocation came from government sources—from the Housing Ministry, apparently from budget items intended for young couples and needy cases. Meanwhile this same ministry has withdrawn from its promised share in a plan to provide low-cost rental units for 1,000 new immigrants and low-income families. What does Jerusalem need more: five or 20 Jewish families thrust awkwardly and unfairly into an Arab neighbourhood, or housing for 1,000 families looking to build their future in the city? Jerusalem needs calm, more over, in order to develop economically, to attract investors and tourists. The move into Silwan does not bring us closer to any of these goals.

But Silwan represents still more. It denotes a retreat from co-existence, and a dangerous loss of respect for "the other" in our society. It is an attack on, and an insult to, the recent experience of Jerusalem. For, despite differences that sometimes loom large, daily life in Jerusalem since 1967 has shown that Jews, Muslims, and Christians can live side by side in peaceful and productive co-existence.

#### A TRIBUTE TO THE SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT STAFF

**HON. JERRY LEWIS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, February 5, 1992*

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention today the fine work and outstanding public service of the San Bernardino County Probation Department staff. Members of the staff will be recognized for their fine year of service in a February 18 ceremony during the annual employee recognition program.

The probation staff exemplifies professionalism, competence, and integrity in the workplace. Many opportunities for personal and professional development in the department are available, including participation in departmental planning and decision making giving this department an atmosphere of mutual respect and trust among the staff and management.

The staff not only strives to protect the community through assessment, treatment, and control of adult and juvenile offenders, but also provides a range of effective probation

services based on legal requirements and recognized professional standards.

While treating all people in a dignified, respectful, courteous manner, it strives to meet the needs of every individual. Particular attention is paid to unique and special needs, and appreciation is given to the many cultural diversities in other staff and clients. The staff is fair, objective, consistent, and honest in their treatment of all people.

The probation department staff is also aware of its responsibilities to the individual and community. It, thus, invites and encourages citizen participation, involvement, and support to plan, deliver, and evaluate programs. While the staff's principle concern is public safety, it is still alert to the needs of victims and endeavors to represent them appropriately. This staff is committed to providing a safe, secure work and living environment for both staff as well as clients.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, friends, and family in recognizing the many contributions of the San Bernardino County Probation Department staff. Its outstanding service and dedication to the community is certainly worthy of recognition by the House today.

#### A TRIBUTE TO ST. NICHOLAS OF TOLentine CHURCH ON THE OCCASION OF FATHER KENNY DAY

**HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, February 5, 1992*

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the joyous occasion of the 75th Anniversary of St. Nicholas of Tolentine Church of Jamaica, Queens County. Last September this church, a pillar of the religious community in Queens for three-quarters of a century, began a yearlong celebration of this anniversary. The members of the parish will give thanks for these many years of service to the community by St. Nicholas of Tolentine Church, and it is proper that the rest of us join their commemoration.

Since its foundation in 1917, the church has grown to serve a diverse community. Like America itself, St. Nicholas Church is made up of many cultures, many ethnic groups, even many different languages. It represents the sort of community of interest and religious devotion so vital in knitting together the patchwork quilt which surrounds it. In the sometimes stormy sea of modern life, St. Nicholas offers a safe harbor for prayer, for meditation, and for a sense of purpose and meaning.

St. Nicholas is also a shining example of involvement in community service. Every Christmas the parishioners collect toys for homeless children. The church itself gives shelter each night to six homeless men, and runs a food pantry. Along with a school, religious classes, a senior citizens group, and other programs, it touches the lives of many different people.

I wish for all of us in this Chamber to take special note of February 16, for on this date the church will mark Father Kenny Day. For 31 years, Father Kenny had been the soul of St. Nicholas' good work. Many of my constitu-

ents well into their middle years have known Father Kenny since their childhood. They remember fondly how he would act as grand marshal for the church's St. Patrick's Day Parade, sitting in front of the church while the children of the parish marched by him for review.

For all this time he has lived up to the image of the typical, old-style parish priest: A man of spirituality and of love, a man that all his parishioners can relate to and turn to in good times and in bad. Often he would sit on the church steps and simply talk to those who wanted his advice or companionship. Father Kenny retired in 1990 and left for a monastery. He will be attending the festivities, and he is well remembered for his warmth and his impish sense of humor.

Mr. Speaker, Father Kenny returns to Queens now for his much-deserved retirement party. I ask all of our colleagues in the House to rise and join me in congratulating the people of St. Nicholas of Tolentine Church. May they continue their good works for 75 years more—and beyond.

#### GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS HAVE GROWN

**HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.**

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, February 5, 1992*

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, one of the most sensible columns I have read about the financial problems of State and local governments was published in the Washington Times on February 5.

We keep seeing stories about budget shortfalls and cuts. Almost nothing has been cut. Most government programs have grown at rates two or three times inflation in the last 10 years.

I would encourage my colleagues and other readers of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD to consider this fine column by David Denholm.

#### GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS HAVE GROWN

(By David Denholm)

State and local governments all across the nation face budget problems that are, more than anything else, a result of the explosive expansion of government during the last several decades. According to a recent article in Fortune Magazine, in the last three decades state employment has grown by 193 percent, and local government employment by 115 percent.

Politicians have been buying the votes of special interests by approving one new government program after another. It is easy to add to the size and cost of government during times of economic expansion. But it is difficult to maintain that size when the economy is stagnant. Now, it's time to pay the piper.

Now local government officials are pleading with Congress for relief. Most state and local governments must balance their budgets. The federal government is under no such constraint. Passing federal money to state and local government is just a way for these governments to engage in deficit spending.

There is still a tooth fairy mentality out there that thinks that state and local taxes are paid by the taxpayers but that the federal government gets its money from some-

where else. The federal government is broke but keeps spending money. It reminds me of the person who is sure that his checking account can't be overdrawn because he still has checks.

One of the most obnoxious lobbying groups in all of this is the public sector unions that have grown fat by extorting more and more money from the taxpayers. They are the ones who lead the rallies at the city council meetings and in state capitals demanding tax increases. When challenged about the political reality of increasing taxes, their response is invariably: "Do you think we don't care about taxes? We pay taxes, too."

Oh! Well! That changes everything. If these taxpayers are willing to pay higher taxes to maintain, and even increase, bloated public payrolls, everything must be all right.

No! Let's take another look at that one. Let's say you are a public employee and that in order for you to get a 5 percent increase in pay, taxes will have to be increased by 4 percent. In other words, if you are making \$30,000 a year and paying \$2,000 in local taxes, in order to get a \$1,500 a year raise you will have to pay an additional \$80 a year in taxes.

Would you be willing to shoulder this new tax burden? Of course you would! In fact, you would be willing to make that deal over and over again as long as the sucker on the other end of it was willing to bite. It's just like a lot of other get-rich schemes: If you were offering it on the open market in the private sector, you would immediately be investigated for fraud.

Why do hundreds of people show up to pack the audience at city council meetings demanding tax increases when only a few opponents show up? It's a question of relative motivation and of intimidation. Who wouldn't show up, as part of a large, well-organized group, to demand higher taxes, if they knew that the results would return them many-fold? And, how courageous does an individual taxpayer, who is not a public employee, need to be to go virtually alone into a hostile environment, knowing he will be taunted and jeered and, perhaps worse, to protest a tax increase that will only cost him another \$80 a year?

The politicians are not ignorant. They know that the crowds that pack into the rallies don't really represent the people. But they are human, too, and they respond to pressure just like any of us. These budget problems present us with a tremendous opportunity to actually make cuts in the size and cost of government. Now is the time for the average American taxpayer to take a stand and find some way, whether it means attending a meeting or rally or just writing a letter or making a telephone call, to tell our elected officials that: "We pay taxes, too. And they are already too high."

David Denholm is the president of the Public Service Research Council, a national public interest group concerned with the influence of union special interests on public policy.

#### RECOGNIZING DON SMITH ON THE OCCASION OF HIS RETIREMENT

**HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, February 5, 1992*

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to take this opportunity to recognize Don Smith of Columbus on the occasion of his retirement

after 33 years of outstanding service to the Ohio Trucking Association.

There are few people who have contributed more honorably to public policy and the legislative process in Ohio than Don Smith. I have watched him work for three decades from many vantage points: as his friend, as a State senator, and as a Member of Congress. In each, I have been impressed by Don's integrity, dedication, and talent.

No matter what the task, Don Smith has always performed his duties and met his obligations in an exemplary fashion. Whether it has been his work with the trucking association, his years as a soldier, or his overall contribution to the quality of life in the city of Columbus or the State of Ohio, Don Smith can look back on his career as a strong source of pride and happiness.

Therefore, on behalf of the people of the Fifth Congressional District of Ohio, I salute Don Smith on the occasion of his retirement, and wish him all the best in the years ahead.

#### INDUSTRIAL ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND COMPETITIVENESS ACT OF 1992

**HON. HOWARD WOLPE**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, February 5, 1992*

Mr. WOLPE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce, along with my colleagues Mr. MARKEY, Mr. RINALDO, and Mr. GALLO, the Industrial Energy Efficiency and Competitiveness Act of 1992, legislation which would provide an incentive to States to allow their utilities to provide energy efficiency technology assistance to their industrial customers.

Mr. Speaker, over the past few years, it has become abundantly clear that we must take steps to ensure the international competitiveness of our manufacturing sector, which employs over 20 million Americans. One of the most important factors in ensuring the future of our manufacturing firms will be our ability to implement technologies that will promote energy efficiency and waste reduction. The Industrial Energy Efficiency and Competitiveness Act of 1992 would take an important step toward a more competitive manufacturing sector.

While progress has been made during the 1980's in increasing the energy efficiency of the manufacturing sector, there is still much work to be done, especially with small- and medium-sized manufacturers, who comprise over 98 percent of our Nation's 358,000 manufacturing firms.

Historically, energy efficiency programs have focused on lighting and heating improvements in the residential, commercial, and industrial sectors. However, the vast majority of energy use in the industrial sector is in the manufacturing process, rather than in the operation of the physical plant. Energy efficiency improvements in the manufacturing sector have lagged because utilities are unable to recover their costs in conservation programs, or because energy efficient technologies are unavailable and engineers trained in industrial process assessment are in short supply.

The Industrial Energy Efficiency and Competitiveness Act of 1992 would give grants to States that allow their utilities to recover the costs of industrial process assessments focusing on energy efficiency, waste reduction, and other technological improvements, and receive a rate of return on energy efficiency investments. Grant money would be awarded to State energy agencies to train industrial process assessors, or to set up programs designed to increase the availability and implementation of energy efficient technologies.

Process-oriented energy assessments offer a win-win scenario by both increasing the productivity of our manufacturing sector and facilitating the conservation of energy. Similar programs, such as the National Centers for Manufacturing Sciences and the Energy Analysis and Diagnostic Centers [EADC], that promote advanced technologies—including energy efficient technologies—in the manufacturing sector, have proven track records in conservation and productivity. For example, the EADC program has turned a \$15 million Federal investment into \$455 million in energy savings per year. This does not take into account the annual outyear savings from reduced energy costs. Nevertheless, there are just 12 university-operated EADC centers nationwide, and they simply cannot meet the tremendous demand for energy assessments. Utilities have the resources and the relationship with their business customers that will enable energy efficient technologies to reach manufacturers in every community, and thereby help to ensure the productivity and competitiveness of our industrial sector.

#### THE COOPERATIVE INTERJURISDICTIONAL RIVERS ACT OF 1992

**HON. STEVE GUNDERSON**

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, February 5, 1992*

Mr. GUNDERSON. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing the "Cooperative Interjurisdictional Rivers Act of 1992." The bill is intended to take an important step forward in preserving and protecting the future well-being of the interjurisdictional rivers of the United States, and the fishery resources of those rivers.

#### THE NEED FOR LEGISLATION

Interjurisdictional rivers flow between, or are common to, two or more State boundaries. These rivers form large ecosystems that are important to the Nation in terms of both their economic and intrinsic values.

Individual State natural resource agencies have difficulty managing these rivers because, when State boundaries are crossed, State-sponsored scientific investigations are hampered, as is development of management strategies of a scale and scope sufficient to address problems. Consequently, these rivers are often left without management continuity and their ecosystems are threatened by potential mismanagement, or by complete lack of management. A federally supported, cooperative interjurisdictional resource management strategy involving the States is needed to correct this situation.



Interjurisdictional rivers and associated wetlands provide habitat critical to fish and wildlife, including but not limited to fish, birds, mammals, endangered species, and animal communities of unique biological diversity. These species are unique in that their movements transcend political boundaries. Even more unique are riverine fish which, unlike birds and mammals, are confined within the water medium.

These same waters provide conduits for most of the Nation's industrial and domestic wastes, and for transport of the Nation's raw materials and manufactured goods. Consequently, large rivers and large river fisheries are impacted, both directly and indirectly, by a wide variety of waterway developments—many of which are Federal—including navigation, flood control, water level fluctuation, power generation, irrigation, and water depletion. These developments are accelerating and increasingly degrading large rivers and large river fishery habitats.

As a result, many of the Nation's once rich assemblages of riverine fish fauna and habitats have been lost, and many formerly abundant native fish species are now threatened or depleted. The fact that many of the impacting developments are federally sponsored requires a new Federal role in coordinating Federal and State cooperative fishery research and management on interjurisdictional river systems.

Federal programs are in place to address the needs of migratory waterfowl, anadromous fish, and endangered species; including the North American Waterfowl Management Plan, the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, the Anadromous Fish Conservation Act, and the Endangered Species Act, among others. Similar programs, jointly run by the Federal Government and State agencies, are needed to protect and manage interjurisdictional fisheries resources.

#### PURSuing TWO GOALS

This bill pursues two goals: First, to develop a strategy that maximizes protection and conservation of interjurisdictional river resources. Second, to test effectiveness of the existing Mississippi Interstate Cooperative Resource Agreement for management of interjurisdictional fisheries.

The first goal is pursued under the legislation through creation of a council, chaired by the Secretary of Interior and consisting of heads of appropriate Federal and State agencies, to develop an interjurisdictional river management strategy. The strategy will identify needed Federal actions, minimize duplication of effort, and maximize effectiveness of existing Federal, State, and local commitments to river resource management. The strategy will also aim to prevent further depletion of valuable riverine resources and species, thus helping to prevent future conflict between environmental and developmental interests. Finally, the strategy will establish comprehensive plans for the five highest priority interjurisdictional rivers, to be identified.

This goal is based on the success of an existing interjurisdictional river management plan now in effect on the upper Mississippi River. The Environmental Management Program [EMP] was authorized by Congress in 1986 (P.L. 99-662) to foster cooperative inter-agency management of the river over a five

State area. The success of the EMP has demonstrated that bureaucratic entities and political interests can work together to protect both developmental and environmental interests on large rivers.

The second goal is pursued under the legislation by establishing a pilot test of the Mississippi Interstate Cooperative Resource Agreement [MICRA] entered into by 29 States of the Mississippi River Basin, and the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, August 1991. MICRA coordinates management of interjurisdictional fisheries. Under the comprehensive strategic plan developed by the MICRA signatories, fisheries managers have agreed to share facilities and funding for implementation of management efforts.

The Mississippi River Basin is the Nation's largest interjurisdictional river basin. It includes portions of Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. In addition to the Mississippi River mainstem, the Mississippi River Basin includes the Missouri, Ohio, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Red rivers, and their tributaries.

The management concepts proposed by the MICRA show great promise. State fisheries managers in the Mississippi River Basin have already identified more than 90 major rivers and 80 riverline species which both fall under interjurisdictional management, and require immediate attention.

The MICRA does not duplicate any existing organizational network. Nor will it under this legislation. Rather, coordinated resources will be used to enhance existing programs, institutions, and facilities. In addition to Federal agencies, the MICRA managers have invited participation of interested federally chartered entities, Indian tribes, and utility companies which manage natural resources in the Basin.

#### ADDRESSING STATE'S CONCERNS

Great care has been taken in this legislation to address concerns expressed by the States over the degree to which State prerogatives will be maintained under both the strategy and the MICRA evaluation.

Under the legislation, the Secretary of the Interior shall chair a national council consisting of 13 members, 7 of whom will be directors of State fish and wildlife agencies. The Secretary will be directed to strive for consensus in developing a strategy, and will publish all minority views in the final report to Congress.

Similarly, while the MICRA evaluation will be funded through the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service under this legislation, the States specifically sought Federal support of this effort by inviting the Service to enter into the MICRA agreement, and by requesting coordination assistance from the agency. It is intended that the funding and coordination relationship between the Service and MICRA will continue under this legislation.

#### THE ROLE OF THE U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Funding for implementation of this legislation will be provided to the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The traditional role of the Service has been to manage and pro-

tect migratory waterfowl, anadromous fish, and endangered species. In addition, the Service is responsible for facilitating restoration of depleted, nationally significant interjurisdictional fish and wildlife resources; providing mitigation of fish and wildlife resources impaired by Federal water-related development; and maintaining a Federal leadership role in scientifically based management of fishery resources. The Service is therefore the appropriate agency to carry out the mandates of this bill.

It is our hope that funding for implementation of this legislation will be in addition to current funding levels for programs already administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife. Without such a Federal commitment to the improvement of the Nation's interjurisdictional rivers and fisheries, the American public will face diminished opportunities for recreational, commercial, and subsistence use of these important river systems and their resources.

#### SUPPORT FOR THE BILL

This legislation is the result of over 1 year of consultations between myself, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and national and local chapters of the major river resource management organizations.

I have attached copies of endorsement letters from many of these groups, and ask that they be included in the RECORD:

TROUT UNLIMITED,  
February 3, 1992.

HON. STEVE GUNDERSON,  
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE GUNDERSON: On behalf of Trout Unlimited, the nation's leading coldwater fisheries conservation organization, and its 70,000 members, I want to add our support to the legislation entitled "Cooperative Interjurisdictional Rivers Fisheries Resource Act of 1992."

The concept of developing partnerships and cooperative programs that will ensure the vitality of the nation's major river systems will provide a solid foundation for the protection, restoration, and enhancement of the identified fisheries.

TU will continue to work with you and your excellent staff as this important legislation advances in Congress.

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES F. GAUVIN.

AMERICAN FISHING TACKLE  
MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION,  
Barrington, IL, January 31, 1992.

HON. STEVEN GUNDERSON,  
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE GUNDERSON: On behalf of the member companies of the American Fishing Tackle Manufacturers, I am writing to express our support for the Cooperative Interjurisdictional Rivers Fisheries Resource Act.

Congratulations and thanks to you and your staff for your attention to this issue. I am sure that the Fishnet community will continue to work with you throughout the legislative process to see the bill fine tuned and ultimately passed.

Sincerely,

DALLAS MINER,  
Vice President for Government Affairs.

AMERICAN FISHERIES SOCIETY,  
Bethesda, MD, January 31, 1992.

Congressman STEVE GUNDERSON,  
Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN GUNDERSON: My purpose in writing is to express the American

Fisheries Society's support for your "Cooperative Interjurisdictional Rivers Fisheries Resources Act." We feel strongly that the large inland rivers of our country have suffered from waterway developments, including navigation, flood control, water level fluctuation, power generation, and irrigation withdrawals. The once rich assemblages of fish fauna and diverse habitats have been lost and the formerly abundant native fish now exist only as endangered or depleted populations. The result is that the American public is faced with reduced opportunities for recreational, commercial, subsistence, and aesthetic uses of these large river systems.

The legislation proposes a strong federal/state partnership to coordinate and facilitate cooperative research and restoration programs to regain the former productivity of the river ecosystems. In addition it supports the Mississippi Interstate Cooperative Resource Agreement under which state, federal, and local fishery managers will share resources, facilities, and information in carrying out long-range strategic plans for management of the basin's interjurisdictional fisheries.

We applaud your leadership in introducing this bill and pledge our support in getting an interjurisdictional river conservation bill enacted into law.

Sincerely,

PAUL BROUHA,  
Executive Director.

SPORT FISHING INSTITUTE,  
Washington, DC, January 30, 1992.

Congressman STEVE GUNDERSON,  
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE GUNDERSON: On behalf of the fisheries dependent sport fishing industry, I wish to express our support and endorsement of your legislation entitled, "Cooperative Interjurisdictional Rivers Fisheries Resources Act of 1992".

U.S. citizens are increasingly looking to America's large interjurisdictional rivers for recreation and quality of life social experiences. As a nation, our rivers serve many communities and it has become abundantly clear that the institutions responsible for aquatic resource conservation have not been able to keep pace with competing river demands. As a consequence, river-dependent natural resource values have frequently been sacrificed to serve competing interests.

Cooperative programs can be undertaken that will serve our nation's recreational interests as well as other river dependent sectors. Your legislation is an excellent beginning to foster a national program that provides important jurisdictional river services for future generations of river recreationists.

We look forward to working with you in advancing the legislation in the Congress.

Sincerely,

NORVILLE S. PROSSER,  
Vice President.

THE IZAAK WALTON  
LEAGUE OF AMERICA,  
Arlington, VA, January 31, 1992.

Hon. STEVE GUNDERSON,  
House of Representatives, Washington, DC

DEAR CONGRESSMAN GUNDERSON: On behalf of the 54,000 members of the Izaak Walton League from across the country, I am writing to express the League's enthusiastic support for your "Cooperative Interjurisdictional Rivers Fisheries Resources Act," the draft bill that you have developed to address the pressing need for accelerated research and management of fish-

eries in the large inland river systems of the country.

As you have recognized, management of fisheries on our large inland rivers has been uncertain, inadequate, and ill-coordinated. Rivers like the Mississippi, the Missouri, or the Ohio flow through the jurisdiction of many states. An individual fish or the population in a given river frequently falls under the management of several states. This pattern of fragmented jurisdiction has impeded coordinated management and frustrated the management efforts of individual states.

Improved management and restoration of depleted fish stocks will require expanded research on the fisheries of large river systems, better information on current fish populations and trends, new cooperative strategies for coordinated fisheries management, and a strengthened partnership of federal and state entities engaged in fisheries management and research. Your proposed legislation meets those needs head-on, at minimal cost. It is a timely, carefully crafted, and badly needed proposal.

The native fisheries associated with America's large river ecosystems are of great economic value to the nation and form an irreplaceable piece of our shared natural heritage. We are pleased to join with you in support of your Cooperative Interjurisdictional Rivers Fisheries Resources Act of 1992. We will look forward to working with you to seek broad support and prompt passage of this important initiative.

Sincerely yours,

JACK LORENZ,  
Executive Director.

#### CFC RESOLUTION

#### HON. JOLENE UNSOELD

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1992

Mrs. UNSOELD. Mr. Speaker, to say "the sky is falling" may be more scientific fact than overstatement in the near future.

NASA-led scientists studying the protective ozone layer in the Northern Hemisphere recently sounded a warning that had better get our attention. Their data show that ozone-destroying chemicals, such as CFC's, are present in alarming quantities over parts of the United States, Canada, Europe, and Asia, leading these scientists to conclude that an ozone hole is likely to appear over these populous areas.

Today, I am joined by Congressman GERRY SIKORSKI in introducing a resolution to expedite the phaseout and ban of ozone-destroying chemicals. This resolution is identical to one sponsored by Senator AL GORE that may be considered by the other body tomorrow.

Under the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments, Congress required the Environmental Protection Agency to accelerate the scheduled phaseout of ozone-destroying chemicals if presented with new scientific evidence that a tougher schedule is necessary to protect human health and the environment.

If these new data don't move the administration to faster action, I don't know what would. I am embarrassed to note that the United States, as represented by the Bush administration, has been an obstacle to progress in international negotiations on climate change

and CFC restrictions. This resolution will make it clear that the House of Representatives favors stronger measures to halt the life-threatening destruction of the Earth's ozone layer.

Ozone in the upper atmosphere shields life on Earth from deadly ultraviolet radiation. Ozone holes, or a thinning of the protective layer, threaten crops, animals, people, and even the microscopic phytoplankton that form the base of the marine food chain and produce much of the world's oxygen. Last April, the EPA estimated that ozone depletion ultimately could lead to 200,000 American deaths.

With this new evidence of what CFC's and other ozone-destroying chemicals are doing to the Earth's ozone layer, we would be irresponsible fools not to take decisive action to halt the threat. I urge you to support this important resolution.

#### CFC RESOLUTION

#### HON. GERRY SIKORSKI

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1992

Mr. SIKORSKI. Mr. Speaker, now that we know there's a new hole in the ozone layer over New England, it may be too late for Kennebunkport—but it's not too late for the rest of America and the rest of the Earth.

If we move immediately—not next year, not in 10 years—to phaseout ozone-eating chemicals.

This week NASA scientists told us that an ozone "hole" could open over the Northern Hemisphere this spring—years earlier than expected—sending heavy doses of dangerous ultraviolet rays to the ground. Americans face a near-doubling of skin cancer cases and deaths over the next 40 years—that's 800,000 new skin cancer cases and 10,000 deaths a year—all because we aren't phasing out ozone-destroying chemicals fast enough.

And the reason we aren't getting rid of them, says the Bush administration, is because we don't have the science and we don't have the substitute chemicals to refrigerate our foods and cool our cars.

Mr. Speaker, if America has the know-how to build a Stealth fighter plane that can fly invisible over the skies of Iraq, why can't we build a refrigerator that doesn't put holes in our skies?

George Bush launched Operation Desert Shield and won. Now, it's time for Operation Earth Shield. This administration must understand that threats to human security aren't only national and military. They are environmental, economic, and global.

To paraphrase the State of the Union, if we can win a war in 47 days, we most certainly ought to be able to phaseout our ozone-destroying chemicals in 365 days.

The United States and other rich nations are responsible for spewing out 90 percent of the CFC's destroying the ozone layer over Kennebunkport. We must also be the ones to provide the leadership—the money—and the technology for Operation Earth Shield.

I am proud to join my colleagues Senator AL GORE and Congresswoman JOLENE UNSOELD



in offering this resolution urging the Bush administration to speed up the phaseout of ozone-destroying substances.

### THREE SIXTH DISTRICT TEAMS WIN CHAMPIONSHIPS

#### HON. HOWARD COBLE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1992

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, while the Nation's Capital still basks in the glow of the Super Bowl Championship won by the Washington Redskins, the Sixth District of North Carolina continues to celebrate two football championships. The Sixth District is the proud home of two North Carolina high school football champions. In addition, we can say that we are home to one of our State's new high school soccer champions.

On December 13, 1991, Andrews High School of High Point, NC, captured the 3A State football championship. On December 14, 1991, Thomasville High School won the State's 2A championship. The Sixth District of North Carolina is proud to claim half of our State's high school football championships this season. I am sure my colleagues would be interested in knowing how each team reached the peak.

For High Point Andrews, this football season did not get off to an auspicious start. In fact, the Raiders lost their first two games. Then longtime coach Herb Goins announced this would be his last season. Despite its initial stumble out of the gate, the Raiders pulled together and reeled off an impressive 11 straight wins, including a dramatic victory against crosstown rival High Point Central. That impressive turnaround was culminated on December 13 when High Point Andrews defeated Kannapolis Brown 24-14 to win the State 3A Title. The Raiders completed the season with 13 wins, capping an outstanding career by Coach Goins. Herb Goins won the State 4A championship in his first season at Andrews 15 years ago, and he completed his Raider coaching duties by leading the team to the State 3A Title.

Coach Goins would be the first to tell you that he cannot and would not take all of the credit for the Raiders' championship season. Herb Goins also had an outstanding group of assistant coaches including Wally Burke, John Casazza, Robert Clemons, Craig Gill, and Dave Mizell. The victory was a total team effort, and congratulations are due to each and every member of the squad. They include Adam Perryman, Andy Garrett, Rico Titus, Seung Yu, Sam McKiver, Kenny Shaw, Darius Brewington, Pernell Williams, Jermaine Cotton, Marcus Williams, Allen Bodenheimer, Steve Stafford, Wilton Bynum, Jerry Green, Tee Clinton, Dominique Quick, Jerry Rorie, James Lyda, Brian Roseboro, Tommy Page, Steve Battle, Terry Caudle, Mike Harris, Marcus Holmes, Shawn Roseboro, Matt Pugh, Shannon Pope, George Salamalekis, Travis Jackson, Kenny Lewis, Jason DeCoursey, Emery Turner, and Marcus Harris. Special praise is also deserved by the trainer Leigh Hebbard and the student trainers Cathy

Mustin and Brett Jones and the student managers Eric Chernoff, Chris Jefferies, and Terrell Easter. Congratulations are in order for everyone—from principals Dr. Betty Thomas and William G. Shelton—to the students, faculty, and staff at Andrews High School for bringing home the championship trophy.

One day after the Andrews victory, Thomasville High School won the State 2A championship. On December 14, the Bulldogs defeated West Brunswick High School 21-6 to win the State 2A Title. Thomasville, long known for its punishing ground game, surprised the Trojans by opening the game with a pass and then scoring its first touchdown with a 60-yard second-quarter pass. The Bulldogs returned to their ground game and stingy defense in the second half to secure the 21-6 victory.

What made this win all the more sweet was the fact that Thomasville completed its outstanding season with a win in the championship game. The Bulldogs had been to three of the last four State title games but won only one of them. While most teams would be satisfied just to play in the championship contest, the Bulldogs wanted more this season, and they went out and accomplished their goal.

Every member of the football team can take pride in an outstanding season in which the Bulldogs lost only one game. Congratulations are in order for Thomasville High athletic director and head football coach Allen Brown and his able assistants Roger Bryant, Edward Courtney, Avery Cutshaw, Billy Freeman, Kevin Gillespie, Jim Grkman, Robert Mayton, Danny Medlin, Reggie Morris, Chuck Parks, Keith Tobin, Scott Beckom, and trainer Charles Crowell.

The team included Billy Walker, Shane Ross, Rodney Stanley, Derick Marion, Vance Simon, Derrick Moss, Sylvester Gilmore, Ron Mock, Carlos Johnson, Adil Diggs, Deshun Cockrane, Keith Gaitner, Terrell Canty, Larry Davis, Kevin Belle, Perez Boulware, Chris McNeil, Lamont Pegues, Raymond Dow, John Charles Cranford, Todd Gibson, William Long, Brad Crowell, Marcus Dow, Rickey Hooker, James McGuire, Sean Yates, James Scheetz, Bryan Tuttle, Ryan Johnson, Jimmy Mullies, Robert Camp, Anthony Henderson, Michael Lattimore, Leon Baker, and Jamarr Camp. In addition, the team was ably assisted by Jason Davis, Anthony Little, Ashley Chafee, Shannon Lovingood, Chris Luckey, Hosea Robinson, and James Parsons. Congratulations, as well to Principal Dr. G. Wayne Thrift and everyone at Thomasville High School.

In most parts of the world, the game of soccer is referred to as football. So you could say, the sixth district is home this season to three football champions. That's because Ragsdale High School of Jamestown won the State 3A boys' high school soccer championship on November 23, 1991, with a 6-2 win over South Iredell High School. The victory capped an impressive season in which the Tigers had a record of 20-5-1.

Congratulations are in order for Head Coach Brien Braswell, Assistant Coach Harold Adams and their entire squad including Jamie Baynard, Darin Glass, Aaron Snell, Joey Prochaska, Kyle Wittenborn, Dan Alfaro, Jason Herlocker, Chan Sayaphet, Chris Holcombe, Aaron Otten, Vil Sayaphet, Patt Harman, Jason Umphenour, Jason Hilemn,

James Galardo, Joseph Norman, Johnathan Schrader, Julio Santos, Tommy Rogers, Kenny Klopp, Stuart Wilkins, J.D. Howard, trainer Mary Glover, and managers Denienne Leed, Jessica Schrader, and Patty Little. Everyone at Ragsdale High School, from Principal Dr. Steve Dalton to athletic director Bob Schuck to all of the students, faculty, and staff at Ragsdale High School can take pride in the Tigers' tremendous season.

In fact, the entire sixth District can take pride in being the home to three North Carolina football champions this season. Congratulations again to Andrews, Thomasville, and Ragsdale high schools on their tremendous victories.

### PRISONERS OF THE FORMER SOVIET UNION

#### HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1992

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, the Soviet Union has crumbled and in its place now stand 15 independent nations—most of them members of the loosely configured Commonwealth of Independent States. And while post-Soviet society is still socially dysfunctional, and some significant geopolitical issues remain between the emergent governments, we can rest assured that individual human rights violations have become a thing of the past. I truly wish that were the case, but it is not.

Somewhere in Moscow, a man named Vasily Barats sweeps the streets for a living. He has been waiting for over 14 years to emigrate from the Soviet Union. About a month before the August 1991 coup attempt, Vasily was told by emigration officials that there was no point in reapplying to leave.

Vasily Barats was born in Western Ukraine in 1946. While serving in the Soviet Army, he was accused of, but never formally charged with, spying for the West. Upon leaving the Army in 1975, he continued to suffer harassment, such as beatings from KGB thugs and dismissal from work. He was twice thrown into a psychiatric hospital.

Vasily first applied to leave the Soviet Union in 1977. After forming an organization of fellow Pentecostals desiring to emigrate, he was arrested in August 1982 for anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda and sentenced to 5 years in a labor camp. His wife Galina followed him into the gulag 7 months later on similar charges.

Release from the labor camp in 1987 brought Vasily no closer to his ultimate goal—emigration. Galina was permitted to leave for Canada in July 1990, and expected that her husband would be allowed to follow soon after. But it was not to be.

The excuse used by the former Soviet government for placing Vasily in such a gut-wrenching predicament is that he allegedly possesses military secrets—"secrets that do not change," as I was told by a high-ranking Soviet official. Ironically, these secrets were not mentioned when he was first turned down in the late 1970s. And in the post-cold war, nearly 20 years after Vasily's military service, they are surely no longer relevant.

Unfortunately, Vasily is not the only remaining victim of the old Soviet emigration system. Throughout Russia, Ukraine, Belarus and Moldova there are hundreds of individuals—the majority of them Jewish—who are being prevented from emigrating to the West. In some instances, these individuals have been waiting for 5 or more years to leave.

This vestige of the past remains an irritant at a time when we are forging relations with the newly independent states of the former Soviet Union. While recognizing the efforts of many of these states to institutionalize democratic reforms, including human rights, I nevertheless cannot ignore the fact that individuals continue to be denied their right to leave. It is a clear violation of the Helsinki accords.

As Chairman of the Helsinki Commission, I have written to the governments of Russia, Ukraine, Belarus and Moldova, urging them to carefully review these cases. So far, the Ukrainian government has responded by resolving about half of the cases on its territory. Russia has also resolved several cases. I strongly urge the governments of these newly independent states to make this issue a top priority by resolving all of the outstanding refusenik cases without further delay. Steps should be taken to ensure that the newly won independence of these states extends to all of their citizens.

#### TRIBUTE TO WILLIE DIXON

#### HON. CHARLES A. HAYES

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1992

Mr. HAYES of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise to give recognition to the late great blues singer and songwriter, Willie Dixon. Mr. Dixon passed away on Thursday January 29, 1992 of heart failure at the age of 76. As a resident of Chicago for 45 years, this musical legend not only left his mark as one of the major songwriters and producers of Blues, and Rock 'n' Roll, but also as one of the biggest composers of the classic Chicago blues sounds of the 1950's.

Mr. Dixon was born in Vicksburg, MS, as 1 of 14 children on July 1, 1915. He moved to Chicago in 1936 and became a harmony singer and an upright bass player with the Big Three Trio. However, as music trends began to change, his singing style became outmoded, and he began to focus his talents on songwriting and producing for Chess Studios in the 1950's. There he frequently played on recording sessions with Bo Diddley and Chuck Berry.

Willie Dixon wrote many hit songs for blues singers Koko Taylor, Howlin' Wolf, and Muddy Waters ("I'm your Hoochie Coochie Man" and "You Need Love"), which Led Zeppelin reinterpreted as "Whole Lotta Love." Although Mr. Dixon wrote a number of songs for other singers he also recorded a few of his own. Among those were "Willie's Blues '59," "I Am the Blues" and "Mighty Earthquake & Hurricane."

Early on in his career his songs gained the utmost respect for popular rock performers such as Elvis Presley and the Everly brothers, both of whom recorded his "My Babe." Mr. Dixon wrote many hit songs for big Rock 'n' Roll stars of the 1960's and 1970's such as

the The Rolling Stones ("Little Red Rooster"); Led Zeppelin ("You Shook Me"); The Doors ("Back Door Man"); Jimi Hendrix; and the Allman brothers and others.

In addition to Mr. Dixon's musical talents, he was also a success at Boxing. In 1937 he won the Illinois State Golden Gloves Heavyweight championship in the novice division. After a quarrel with his manager in the boxing commissioner's office he retired his gloves and made a lifelong commitment to music.

Later on in life, Mr. Dixon contributed to preserving the luster and history of the blues by creating the Blues Heaven Foundation, which provides music scholarships and instruments to those economically disadvantaged, and helps blues musicians retain royalties owed them. He was also a major participant in Chicago's "Blues in the Schools" program, which donates instruments and holds music workshops in city schools. And in 1990, Mr. Dixon wrote an autobiography, "I Am the Blues: The Willie Dixon Story."

Mr. Speaker, it is important that today's record reflect Willie Dixon's musical accomplishments. As a personal lover of the Blues, I know that Willie Dixon's music uniquely touched and enriched the city of Chicago, as well as music lovers nationwide. I give tribute to one of the greatest blues singers and songwriters of all time, and thank you, Mr. Speaker, for your consideration today.

#### TRIBUTE TO NEW HAMPSHIRE'S EUGENE MALLOVE FOR HIS PULITZER PRIZE NOMINATION

#### HON. DICK SWETT

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1992

Mr. SWETT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to Bow, New Hampshire, resident Eugene Mallove, who was recently nominated for a Pulitzer Prize for his book on cold fusion.

Publisher John Wiley & Sons Inc. has nominated Mr. Mallove's book "Fire From Ice: Searching for the Truth Behind the Cold Fusion Furor" for this year's Pulitzer Prize in Letters. In his book, Mr. Mallove examines the controversy over cold fusion and discusses cold fusion's potential.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me today in honoring Eugene Mallove for his Pulitzer nomination. I hope that his work will get the credit it deserves and that he will bring a Pulitzer Prize to New Hampshire's Second District.

#### HARMONY: PURSUING THE DREAM

#### HON. BEN ERDREICH

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1992

Mr. ERDREICH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate three outstanding students from my district: Kim Underwood of Shades Valley High School, Greta Barnes of Parker High School, and Rachel Royal of Altamont High

School. Each produced winning essays in the "Unity in Harmony: Pursuing the Dream" essay contest. These student leaders were recently recognized at Birmingham's Martin Luther King, Jr., Unity Breakfast.

If Dr. King's dream is to be realized we must educate our young students and teach them to reach for their goals regardless of the color of their skin. Let me offer these students as shining examples of what we are doing right in our educational system.

Mr. Speaker, in today's society, too often we fail to recognize our youth for outstanding achievements. I attach a copy of the essays these students wrote. These students have demonstrated their academic skill and they, along with the others who participated in this contest, are to be commended.

#### HARMONY: PURSUING THE DREAM

(By Kim Underwood)

When the sun shines through that opened window on an early Sunday morning, the black man sitting in that old wooden chair feels the same warmth that the little white girl across the street feels as she rides her tricycle along the sidewalk. Neither person realizes that the other is different, for they are at peace in the sun's bright, warm rays. The sun doesn't see their differences, for the sun has no prejudices. They are equal, for nature shows no discriminations. A flower can be picked by anyone of any race. Water will run through a black person's fingers the same as it will through a white person's. The sun will shine on anyone's skin.

Imagine mankind being as indiscriminate as nature. Everyone would be equal, having equal opportunities. Everyone would live in peace, not worrying about racial issues or discriminations between genders. Each man would be free to pursue his dream, because there would be no prejudices to hinder him from developing his fullest potential. No one would be categorized as being black or white or male or female. People would simply be people—free to live as individuals. The world would live in unity if mankind were like nature. But, mankind is not like nature. There is hate simply because one person is different from another. Racial tension and discrimination scar society.

Although men suffer from discrimination, some men rise above their suffering to change man's injustices. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., was one of those men. Dr. King's dream was that men put aside their prejudices and join together as a whole. He influenced his followers to unite in peace as they marched for their beliefs. He organized peaceful demonstrations to unite men in their search for equality. Through peaceful and cooperative methods, he tried to unify diverse segments of society for the greater good of man. Although he underwent harsh attacks of violence and verbal abuse, he pursued his dream and was unwavering in his decision to better life not only in the South but in the world as a whole. Dr. King devoted his life to his dream of harmony among men.

When Dr. King attended the ceremony in which he was presented with the Medallion of Honor, he vowed,

"I am returning with a deeper conviction that nonviolence is the answer to the crucial political and moral questions of our time—the need for men to end the oppression and violence of racial persecution, destructive poverty, and war without resorting to violence and oppression."

Yes, our souls have been tied in the cold and bitter Valley Forges of the Deep South,



and the black and white together, we have met the test.

We shall overcome."

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., died in his fight to "overcome" prejudices between black and white people, but he will always be remembered as one of the world's greatest martyrs. His never ending battle to end discrimination will still continue in those who take the stand for justice, and his words will echo through the minds of all who will just take the time to listen. The struggle for unity is one of the greatest issues among men, but the struggle can be ended. Man must put aside his prejudices and present himself as nature does. Just as nature shows her warmth with anyone of any race, so must man through the warmth of compassion and love which overcomes the bitterness and hatred produced by racial tension. When that happens, man will have met the challenge offered by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., when he spoke the words, "free at last! thank God all mighty, . . . free at last."

#### UNITED IN HARMONY: PURSUING THE DREAM (By Greta Davette Barnes)

It would be wonderful to be able to write an essay about a nation united pursuing Dr. King's dream. Unfortunately, I cannot do this, for our country is by no means truly united. While there are those, like Dr. King, who dedicated their lives to the dream of unifying the nation and who are even willing to die for their ideals, there are so many others who work to destroy every effort. Dr. King's hopes and expectations of the American people have not yet been realized. Perhaps this dream has not become a reality because there are so many people who do not share his dream. They do not understand the importance of all Americans uniting in harmony.

What is a dream? Simply put, a dream is something hoped for. One's dreams are his aspirations. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. had a dream that one day we would live in a nation where we would not be judged by the color of our skin but by the quality of our character. Regrettably, racism is still evident throughout the United States. It is in the workplace as well as the colleges, and it is practiced in some schools as well as taught in some homes—both black and white. Dr. King's dream also included a day when all of God's children would be able to join hands and thank God that they are "free at last"—free from their own prejudices and the bigotry of others. But how can this be? How can this be when Afro-Americans cannot walk across the street without being shot for crossing a gang's "turf"? How can this be when Latinos stab and shoot each other for wearing the wrong color? How can this be when derogatory graffiti about many different groups appears everywhere? We keep ourselves in bondage.

We must recognize that all people are bound together by their common hopes of a better world. People of all races want their children to be able to grow up in a world where every neighborhood is safe, where a gang is just a group of people, where every child is encouraged to become what he wants to be, and where everyone works together to see that this is possible. Instead of attempting to place blame, we must try to remedy the situation. Each individual must ask himself, "What can I do to help?" A story is told about a church that was taking up an offering to help build a youth center. As the offering plate came near, one person asked himself, "What do I have to give?" He had no money, but wanted to give something. When

the plate was passed to him, he put it down and stood in it. The man said, "I have no money, so I give myself. What can I do?" Can there be a better gift? We should all give more of ourselves and our time. Instead of criticizing, instead of watching someone struggle, instead of standing back, we must become more involved. When we can do this in harmony, then we can pursue the dream.

In remembering Dr. King, we must turn our thoughts to the dream that he pursued and assess our progress. Have we gotten any closer? Are we going in the right direction? So many times it seems that those things that we work for, like fancy cars and designer clothes, have no lasting value. In Michael Jackson's "Man in the Mirror," the singer recognizes that he has "been the victim of a selfish kind of love" and that he can and must make a difference in the world:

I'm starting with the man in the mirror.  
I'm asking him to change his ways.  
No message could have been any clearer.  
If you want to make the world a better place,  
Take a look at yourself and make the change.

It's true. Only when we begin with ourselves will we be able to join hands and make Dr. King's dream a reality.

#### UNITED IN HARMONY: PURSUING THE DREAM (By Rachel Royal)

Twenty-eight years ago, Martin Luther King Jr. stood before a crowd of 200,000 people in Washington D.C. and delivered a speech that was a watershed rallying cry of the civil rights movement. His "I Have a Dream" speech appealed to the American people to unite and defeat racial discrimination in order to free all minorities from prejudice and unfair treatment. One year later, the Civil Rights Bill was signed guaranteeing equal rights for all citizens regardless of race, color, religion or nationality. Even so, King's dream had not yet become a reality. As we move into the next millennium, will Martin Luther King's dream continue to be pursued? How can we as Alabamians jointly make an effort to rise from the past to overcome our history of social injustice?

When King rang the bell of liberty, its intonations swept across the nation, constantly reminding the American people of its message. But even though the Civil Rights movement occurred a short thirty years ago, its spirit seems to have faded, leaving a nation full of good intentions but no direction. Now, as our country is sliding into debt, the dream is again being challenged. The weight now falls upon the new generation to unite and find some way to rekindle the enthusiasm for acceptance of all people in our society. In this new age we are not struggling against an aristocratic government or a South ruled by oligarchy, but against ourselves.

First and foremost, we are all Americans—not strictly Birminghamians, Alabamians, Hispanics, Catholics, or elderly; nor should we view others simply as white, black, red haired, or handicapped. It is human nature to identify with a specific heritage. Even so, America is a melting pot, and each citizen should feel a common bond through their American ancestry. The inspiring phrase, "united we stand; divided we fall," is not archaic, but must be embraced for America to move closer to a society that is united yet respectful of the differences that make us all individuals. Each unique culture that exists in our country has made a specific contribu-

tion to society, and to stifle one culture would hinder the progress of the United States of America.

Alabama is in the heart of the Deep South, and it was center stage during the conflict of the Civil Rights Movement. Since that intense period, Alabama has through legislation and initiatives begun recognizing and reconciling the unfair treatment of minorities that occurred following the Civil War and leading to the Civil Rights Movement. Because the prejudice and social injustice that occurred in Alabama was finally challenged, our citizens have become much more aware of civil rights problems. Because the citizens of Alabama have been forced to recognize their problem, they must use their awareness as a unique and positive force in combating prejudice.

In order for Americans to continue to pursue Martin Luther King Jr.'s dream, we must make a genuine effort to advocate freedom for all peoples. Because it is human nature to criticize other people, there is always a fragile line separating acceptance and denial. Americans can only be assured their own freedom by giving others the same opportunities that we all expect and desire. We also must fight ignorance, which is the source of discrimination. Martin Luther King dreamed of a day when all people could join together and sing, "Free at last, free at last; thank God Almighty, we are free at last." For his ideals to be recognized each one of us must make a conscious effort to combat the prejudices we find inside ourselves, and those that we encounter in others. Freedom is an inalienable right and man's full potential will never be reached until we work together to make all people free.

#### REPEAL THE RECREATIONAL BOAT USER FEE

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1992

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring attention to one of the most inherently unfair taxes I have ever seen—the recreational boat user fee. President Bush has recently presented Congress with a budget for fiscal year 1993 which unfortunately contains no repeal of the user fee. It did, however, propose the repeal of various luxury taxes and a capital gains tax cut.

Mr. Speaker, the President just doesn't get it. He talks about putting money back in the hands of the middle class, yet offers more trickle down economics. The user fee is a tax pure and simple. It places a disproportionate burden on the middle class recreational boater. There is overwhelming bipartisan support in Congress to repeal this tax. If the President really wants to give the middle class a tax break, then he will help us repeal this unfair tax—this year.

We're ready to repeal this tax now, Mr. President. Let's work together to get the job done.

## THE HAITIAN REFUGEE SITUATION

**HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, February 5, 1992*

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, while it doesn't seem to be a very popular opinion these days, I support the State Department's policy with respect to repatriating Haitians who have fled their homeland.

The United States has every right to set any criteria it chooses in determining who, if anyone, should be allowed to enter our country. The situation in Haiti is desperate. It is sad. I have compassion for the innocent civilians who have to endure the chaos of their homeland. But they have no right, and we have no responsibility to open our borders and welcome them here.

The United States simply does not have room for every person on Earth who hopes for a better life. If this were the only criteria for entrance to the United States, we would have literally a billion people at the door tomorrow morning waiting to get in.

I support President Bush's efforts to work with the Organization of American States and the United Nations to resolve the situation in Haiti and I will support aid to the Haitian people as soon as the President Aristide returns to the Presidency. In the meantime, the President is right.

## SAFETY EDUCATION, AN INVESTMENT IN TOMORROW

**HON. NICK JOE RAHALL II**

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, February 5, 1992*

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute one of my fellow West Virginians for his contributions toward educating children on the importance of safety.

Mr. George Parker, of Huntington, WV, has educated over 10,000 children on the subject of general safety, by way of the Children's Safety Conference. Mr. Parker, a former professor of occupational safety and health at Marshall University, started the program in only one city in West Virginia in April of 1985. Today, it is a countywide program for third graders covering an array of subjects including fire, latch key, electrical, drug, and traffic safety. This can be a full load for a child to handle, but George Parker keeps his young audience interested in the topics and their importance through the use of famous mascots such as Smokey the Bear, the Safety Squirrel, Ronald McDonald, and crash dummies Vince and Larry. In the world we live in now, children are faced with a myriad of decisions and obstacles—no longer limited to just looking both ways before crossing the street. Because society is contaminated with harmful circumstances jeopardizing today's youth, the education of our Nation's children becomes vital for not only their safety, but their survival.

It makes me proud to represent and recognize Mr. George Parker—an individual making a difference in the children's world today and our world tomorrow.

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

## TIME FOR CONGRESS TO "CLEAN UP" ITS ACT

**HON. THOMAS J. RIDGE**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, February 5, 1992*

Mr. RIDGE. Mr. Speaker, the lead story in the Washington Times on February 4 was that House Minority Leader ROBERT MICHEL called for the appointment of an independent counsel to investigate allegations of cocaine sales and embezzlement at House Post Office. The Washington Times article and the debate on the House floor earlier today on the approach this body should take in investigating the allegations of criminal activity and other wrongdoing at the House Post Office has compelled me to speak about legislation I plan to introduce when we return from the Lincoln-Washington district work period.

The purpose of the bill will be to create a Congressional Inspector General's Office. The legislation calls for a nonpartisan, independent office to respond to inquiries, monitor the efficiency of Congress and eliminate waste and fraud. The inspector general will be appointed by the Speaker of the House, with the advice and consent of the House minority leader. It is time that the legislative branch of the Government held itself to the same level of accountability as the executive branch.

The duties and responsibilities of the inspector general will be very similar to those already established. The Congressional Office of Inspector General will be responsible for conducting and supervising audits and investigations relating to congressional office procedures and operations. Furthermore, the Office will provide direction and leadership to congressional offices with regard to office procedures and operations.

I believe that the time this body consumed debating the issue on the composition of the panel to investigate the House Post Office would not have been necessary, if we had in place such an office. Not only would an employee have the opportunity to report his suspicions of wrongdoing to an objective, nonpartisan party, but it is my contention that an IG would have uncovered any criminal activity or other wrongdoing long before it had become a problem of such gravity.

Once again we are relying on the press to reveal Congress' shortcomings and inefficiencies. The inspector general's office would be a proactive force in the Halls of Congress able to reveal what is wrong with the system before it is completely broken.

An internal watchdog would help to restore public confidence in the House of Representatives. If you are as concerned as I am about the tarnished image of Congress, then I hope you will join me as a cosponsor of this legislation.

## NATIONAL FHA/HERO WEEK

**HON. WILLIAM H. NATCHER**

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, February 5, 1992*

Mr. NATCHER. Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure to join with the members and advisors of the

*February 5, 1992*

Future Homemakers of America as they celebrate National FHA/HERO Week next week. This year's theme is "FHA/HERO: Youth in Action."

The Future Homemakers of America offers a variety of programs and events to help members develop skills for life, build a positive image, and gain recognition at local, district, State and national levels. During the past year over 273,000 members in 10,500 chapters participated in FHA/HERO programs.

Over 3,200 FHA/HERO members and advisors participated in the 1991 National Leadership Meeting held in Washington, DC. Participants had an opportunity to sightsee in our Nation's Capital while developing their leadership skills and meeting new friends from across the country. In 1991-92, FHA/HERO chapters nationwide will be focusing on issues of concern to teens: resisting peer pressure, saving the environment, preventing teen pregnancy, and coping with unique family situations.

In my home State of Kentucky, membership increased during the 1990-91 year by 240 and the total membership was 10,969 in 265 chapters.

Eighty-eight members and advisors from Kentucky attended the 1991 national meeting in Washington, DC. Twenty-nine members participated in STAR Events and FHA/HERO members from Kentucky received 13 gold medals and 16 silver medals.

Several chapters in Kentucky are carrying out Latch-key Children projects by helping in the extended schoolday programs and the Four Year Olds At-Risk programs, as well as continuing to make an impact with prevention of family violence projects, literacy, student body—nutrition and exercise—and stress management projects. One of the Spotlights has been made with the JOBS [Job Opportunities and Basic Skills] program in Kentucky.

In the Second Congressional District of Kentucky, which I have the privilege of representing in the Congress, over 1,000 young people participated in FHA/HERO programs. Chris Colburn and Jeannie Dye from the Spencer County High School and Julie Wright of LaRue County participated in STAR Events at the 1991 national meeting and received silver medals.

Nancy Jo Cornell, a senior at Barren County High School, is serving as State reporter this year and she has published her first newsletter. Another will be published before the State meeting.

Melinda Jewell, Trina Logsdon, and Tracie Strugeon from the Hart County High School completed all five "Power of One" units and submitted applications for national recognition. "Power of One" helps individuals achieve goals through projects in any of five modules: A Better You, Family Ties, Working on Working, Take the Lead, and Speak Out for FHA. Personal goals are achieved and recognition is given at local, State, and national levels.

Last year 1,335 chapters reached their membership goals and earned recognition as champions chapters. In the Second Congressional District of Kentucky, the following chapters were recognized: Allen County-Scottsville High, Barren County High FHA/HERO, Bullitt Central High, and Hart County High HERO.

At this time, I would like to commend all of those associated with the Future Homemakers



of America, not only in the Second Congressional District and the Commonwealth of Kentucky, but throughout the United States, for their accomplishments and achievements. I wish them all continued success in their future endeavors.

# EDUCATION REFORM AND FLEXIBILITY ACT OF 1992

HON. LES AU COIN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1992

Mr. AU COIN. Mr. Speaker, should a teacher's aide whose salary is paid by Chapter 1 funds ignore a student's question just because that student is not eligible for Chapter 1 education funding? Should non-eligible students in a class be prohibited from using supplies purchased for use by Chapter 1 students? Should vocational education students qualify for tutoring or counseling based solely on the program they are enrolled in? These are real life situations that teachers and schools face every day. The Federal bureaucracy has our teachers in handcuffs.

Our current Federal law prohibits Chapter 1 resources and teachers from working with other students. The same is true for vocational education. It's outrageous how some of our Federal efforts to improve education have made it impossible for schools and teachers to do their jobs.

If this country is ever going to compete in the global economy we've got to trust our local schools and teachers. We must make drastic changes to improve national educational performance. Therefore, it makes no sense for the Federal Government to micro-manage limited dollars. We must recognize that those closest to the children—our teachers and schools—are in the best possible place to identify their educational needs.

My bill, the "Educational Reform and Flexibility Act of 1992," or "Ed-Flex," makes school reform a real possibility. It empowers teachers, school administrators, school boards, and parents to target limited Federal funds at programs that really improve educational achievement. It allows the Secretary of Education to grant waivers in Chapter 1, Chapter 2, the Eisenhower Math-Science Program, the Follow-Through Act, the youth programs under the McKinney Act, and the Carl Perkins Vocational Education Act.

In my home State of Oregon, education leaders have proven that education funding flexibility works. We know that eliminating bureaucratic redtape makes better schools and better students. Oregon has embarked on an ambitious education reform agenda, one that is supported by the legislature and the Governor. In Oregon, a school district can ask the State board of education to grant waivers of certain State regulations or laws if they prevent the school district from improving their program. This means that a school district doesn't have to go to the State legislature to enact tougher graduation requirements, or lengthen the school year, for example. In Oregon, decisions about education are made where they should be: at the local level.

But, the success of Oregon's bold educational reform depends on having that same flexibility at the Federal level. It's time the Federal Government stop tinkering around the margins of the education reform movement. It's time to talk about a revolutionary change in the way the Federal Government relates to local school districts. Make no mistake. Eliminating the redtape is only the first step toward improving national educational performance. We must also back this up by making a real commitment to our children and our schools.

I urge the Members of this House to join me and my colleagues from Oregon in cosponsoring this truly revolutionary legislation.

## EDUCATIONAL REFORM AND FLEXIBILITY ACT OF 1992

### STATEMENT OF FINDINGS AND PURPOSE

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—

(1) historically, Federal education programs have addressed the Nation's most pressing educational problems by providing categorical assistance with detailed requirements relating to the use of funds;

(2) while the approach described in paragraph (1) has proven generally successful, some program requirements may inadvertently impede educational achievement;

(3) the Nation's schools and teachers are being asked to deal effectively with increasingly diverse educational needs that current program structures may not be flexible enough to address;

(4) Federal mandates often limit teachers' ability to respond to individual student needs; and

(5) in order for this Nation to effectively compete in the global economy, it is crucial for the Federal Government to support programs that—

(A) result in improved educational achievement by all students;

(B) promote the coordination of education and related services that benefit and support children and their families;

(C) enable teachers and schools to respond to the needs of a diverse student population;

(D) provide flexibility to teachers and schools by eliminating unnecessary regulation; and

(E) place an emphasis on program results rather than on tracking resources.

(b) PURPOSE.—It is the purpose of this title to establish a national demonstration program which—

(1) promotes improved educational achievement for all students, especially those in affected programs, through education reform;

(2) provides increased flexibility for schools and other recipients in the use of Federal resources, in exchange for greater accountability for achieving improved educational performance;

(3) encourages collaboration among school and program administrators, teachers, parents, local agencies, community groups, and business leaders to develop more effective educational programs that meet the needs of all students, especially the disadvantaged, and those served by the affected programs.

### FLEXIBILITY AND ACCOUNTABILITY IN EDUCATION AND RELATED SERVICES

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subpart 1 of part C of the General Education Provisions Act (20 U.S.C. 1221 et seq.) is amended by adding after section 421A a new section 421B to read as follows:

"Sec. 421B. Flexibility and Accountability in Education and Related Services.

"(a) Program Authorized.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—(A) The Secretary shall, in accordance with this section, assist elementary and secondary schools and other service providers to improve the achievement of all students and other participants, but particularly disadvantaged individuals, by authorizing waivers to not more than 6 States, which have implemented comprehensive regulatory reform plans, and no more than 50 local educational agencies in each State."

"(B)(i) In support of these projects, the Secretary is authorized to waive any statutory or regulatory requirement (except as provided in subsection (e)) applicable to a program described in clause (ii) that the Secretary determines may impede the ability of a school or other service provider to meet the special needs of such students and other individuals in the most effective manner possible. The head of any other Federal agency in accordance with the programs described in clause (ii) is similarly authorized to waive such requirements applicable to an elementary, secondary, or youth vocational training program administered by such agency if the agency head and the Secretary agree that such a waiver would promote the purpose of this section.

"(ii) The Secretary shall only waive a statutory or regulatory requirement applicable to a program under—

"(I) chapter 1 of title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965;

"(II) chapter 2 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965;

"(III) the Dwight D. Eisenhower Mathematics and Science Education Act;

"(IV) the Follow Through Act;

"(V) subtitle B of the title VII of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act; and

"(VI) the Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act, except part H of title III and funds allocated by States under section 232 of such Act.

"(2) PROJECT DURATION.—Projects conducted under this section, and any waivers associated with such projects, shall last no longer than three years, except that the Secretary may extend a project and any associated waivers for an additional two years if the Secretary determines that the project is making substantial progress in meeting its goals.

"(3) TERMINATION.—The Secretary shall terminate a project and its associated waivers if the Secretary, at any time, determines it is not making acceptable progress toward meeting its goals. The head of any other Federal agency who has granted waivers under this section shall determine whether to extend or terminate those waivers, but the Secretary shall have exclusive authority to extend or terminate the project.

"(b) ELIGIBILITY.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Each project that involves elementary or secondary schools shall include the participation of a local educational agency and at least 2 schools.

"(2) GRADE AND PROGRAM REQUIREMENT.—To the extent possible, each grade and academic program in a participating school shall participate in the project.

"(c) APPLICATIONS.—A local educational agency, wishing to conduct a project under this section, shall submit an application to the State educational agency for approval. The State educational agency shall then transmit approved applications to the Secretary. Each application shall be submitted within 2 years of enactment and include a plan that—

"(1) describes the purposes and overall expected outcomes of the project;

"(2) identifies, for each school or site participating in the project, those impediments to improved educational outcomes that would be removed by the proposed waivers;

"(3) identifies the Federal programs to be included in the project, the Federal statutory or regulatory requirements to be waived, and the purpose and duration of the requested waivers;

"(4) describes the State and local requirements that will be waived, the purpose of such waivers, and, if such requirements will not have been waived before the project begins, when those waivers will be obtained and take effect;

"(5) demonstrates the State has made an effort to waive substantial requirements pertaining to the local educational agency;

"(6) describes specific, measurable, educational improvement goals for each school or other site in the project and for each school year of the project, including—

"(A) goals for improving the achievement of all participants, including disadvantaged individuals, with respect to achievement in basic and advanced skills;

"(B) goals that reflect the broad purposes of each program for which a waiver is sought; and

"(C) an explanation of how the applicant will measure progress in meeting the goals set for each school or site in the project for disadvantaged individuals participating in the project;

"(7) incorporates the comments of the Governor; and

"(8) for projects involving elementary or secondary schools—

"(A) identifies the schools to be included in the project and describes the student population at each school, including—

"(i) current data regarding the achievement of the disadvantaged students as well as other students; and

"(ii) the number of students who—

"(I) are of limited English proficiency as defined in section 7003(a)(1) of the Bilingual Education Act;

"(II) are children with disabilities, as defined in section 602(a)(1) of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act;

"(III) are currently or formerly migratory;

"(IV) are educationally deprived, for the purposes of chapter 1 of title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965; and

"(V) are eligible for a free or reduced price school lunch;

"(B) describes specific goals for enhancing coordination between the regular education program available to all students and the programs serving disadvantaged students;

"(C) if fewer than all the schools in a local educational agency will participate in a project, describes the expected educational outcomes for disadvantaged students in schools that do not participate, and how those outcomes will be assessed;

"(D) describes how school administrators, teachers, staff, and parents (including parents or educationally disadvantaged children) have been or will be, involved in the planning, development, and implementation of the goals and program for each participating school; and

"(e) contains goals for students targeted by the programs described in clause (ii) of section 421B(a)(1)(B) which are comparable to or exceed existing goals under such programs.

"(d) APPROVAL OF PROJECTS.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall approve applications from no more than 6

States which have implemented comprehensive regulatory reform, and no more than 50 local educational agencies in each State, after considering—

"(A) the comprehensiveness of the project, including the types of students, schools, programs, and activities to be included;

"(B) the extent to which the provisions for which waivers are sought impede educational improvement;

"(C) the State and local requirements that will be waived for the project;

"(D) the significance and feasibility for the proposed project's goals for each participating school or site;

"(E) the quality of the plan for ensuring accountability for the proposed plan's activities and goals; and

"(F) the comments of the Governors.

"(2) CONSULTATION.—The Secretary shall consult with the heads of other appropriate Federal agencies, if any, in determining whether to approve a project. Each such agency head shall notify the Secretary of any waivers granted by such agency head as part of such project.

"(3) DISTRIBUTION OF PROJECTS.—The Secretary shall ensure that, to the extent feasible, projects assisted under this section are geographically distributed, and equitably distributed among urban, suburban, and rural areas, as well as large and small schools.

"(e) ALLOCATION OF FEDERAL FUNDS; RESTRICTION ON WAIVERS.—

"(1) ALLOCATION OF FEDERAL FUNDS.—Federal funds under any program that are used to support a project under this section shall be allocated to local educational agencies and other recipients within the local educational agency in accordance with the statutory and regulatory requirements that govern the operation of that program, except that, for the purpose of such a project, the Secretary (or the head of any other Federal agency) may extend the duration of, and provide continuation funding to, a project chosen on a competitive basis that a participating agency is conducting.

"(2) Restriction on waivers.—Neither the Secretary nor the head of any other Federal agency shall waive under this section any statutory or regulatory requirement in awarding a grant after the date of enactment to a service provider within the local educational agency or other applicant participating in a project under this section.

"(3) SPECIAL RULE.—Neither the Secretary nor, where applicable, the head of any other Federal agency shall waive under this section any statutory or regulatory requirement—

"(A) under section 438 and 439 of the General Education Provisions Act;

"(B) under title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, or title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act;

"(C) under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act; or

"(D) relating to—

"(i) maintenance of effort;

"(ii) comparability; or

"(iii) the equitable participation of students attending private schools.

"(f) REPORTS AND EVALUATIONS.—

"(1) PROJECT REPORTS.—Each shall submit, not later than 90 days after the end of each year of the project, an annual report to the Secretary that—

"(A) summarizes the principal activities of the project;

"(B) contains school-by-school and other data, as described in the project plan, that

show the extent to which the project is meeting its overall goals, including its goals for improving the achievement of all participants, particularly disadvantaged individuals, with respect to achievement in basic and advanced skills, and is meeting the goals for each school or other site;

"(C) describes the impact of the project on disadvantaged children in schools, if any, that are not participating in the demonstration;

"(D) describes the effectiveness of efforts to coordinate programs and services for children and their families as appropriate; and

"(E) provides information on or comparable data regarding the programs described in clause (ii) of section 428B(a)(1)(B) of achievement levels of students served pursuant to such programs previously demonstrated over the preceding 3 years compared with children or students served under this title.

"(2) SECRETARY'S REPORT.—The Secretary shall submit a report to the Congress every two years that summarizes and analyzes the project reports required by paragraph (1).

"(3) Evaluation reports.—At the end of the 6-year period described in this section, and at such interim points as the Secretary deems appropriate, the Secretary shall provide to Congress an independent evaluation of the projects assisted under this title, as well as an evaluation of the program assisted under this section by the Department of Education and other affected Federal agencies. Such reports may include recommendations for amendments to program statutes that are based on the experience of projects that successfully raise educational achievement by eliminating or modifying statutory or regulatory provisions that impede educational improvement.

"(g) DEFINITION.—For the purpose of this section, the term 'disadvantaged students' includes students of limited English proficiency, children with disabilities, students who are currently or formerly migratory, and students who are educationally deprived.

"(h) BUDGET NEUTRALITY.—The authority provided by this section shall not be exercised in a manner that, for any fiscal year, increases total obligations or outlays of discretionary appropriations for programs subject to such authority, or that increases total obligations or outlays of funding for all direct-spending programs subject to such authority over those that would have occurred absent such authority."

(b) SUNSET PROVISION.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall be effective during the 6-year period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act.

A TRIBUTE TO CHIEF LEONARD K. HERENDEEN

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1992

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, on February 21, 1992, the residents and police department of the city of Antioch, CA, will say goodbye to their police chief, Leonard K. Herendeen, as he retires after 37 years in law enforcement. It gives me great pleasure to offer this special recognition of his contributions to the community.

Chief Herendeen began his career in law enforcement with the Los Angeles County



Sheriff's Department, where for 25 years he held various assignments in patrol, detectives, custody, technical services, and administration. His hard work and dedication did not go unnoticed. When Herendeen retired from the sheriff's department, he did so at the rank of commander.

Throughout the years, Leonard Herendeen has held many professional positions as well. He has been involved in the California Police Chiefs Association as its past president and the Contra Costa County Police Chiefs Association as its past chairman. Additionally, he was appointed by California Attorney General Younger and reappointed by subsequent attorney generals to serve as the California Peace Officers Association representative to the California Law Enforcement Telecommunications Committee.

Chief Herendeen has also participated in various fraternal and community social groups. His community service boasts a long record of activities, including past master and district inspector of the Masonic Grand Lodge, past president of the Antioch Rotary Club, former member of the Antioch Chamber of Commerce Board of Directors, and currently a member of the Antioch Golf Course Board of Directors.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join his family and colleagues in honoring the many achievements that dominate his career. Leonard Herendeen has earned our deepest respect and admiration for his service to the city of Antioch. I ask that my fellow Members of the House of Representatives join me in wishing him the very best in his retirement.

#### A TRIBUTE TO FRANCES "MOM" WILLIAMS, A GREAT HUMANITARIAN

##### HON. LUCIEN E. BLACKWELL

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1992

Mr. BLACKWELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a truly remarkable woman. As Frances "Mom" Williams turns 80 years old this week, I would like to take a moment to reflect on the achievement of one of Philadelphia's finest citizens.

Mom Williams is a monument to the city of Philadelphia. She has touched the lives of so many, and as she approaches her 80th birthday, Mom is as active as ever in a wide variety of community organizations for children and senior citizens. As the president and founder of Philadelphia Council of Elders, Mom Williams was years ahead of her time in bringing the vital issues affecting seniors to the forefront of the city's attention. In addition Mom chairs the Philadelphia Commission on Aging, is a member of the Philadelphia Anti-Poverty Program, and sits on the board of directors at three area nursing homes.

Those that know Mom Williams speak of her relentless determination at pursuing the right and just causes of senior citizens. On a countless number of occasions, Mom has put herself aside, to offer her strength and support to those that need it most. Indeed, I have been touched personally by Mom, and have often

turned to her for advice and good counsel. A friend of Mom's put it best when she simply said, "Frances Williams is everybody's Mom". This is certainly the truth. I ask my colleagues to rise and join me in wishing Frances Williams the happiest of birthdays, and every good wish for continued good health and happiness. The city of Philadelphia has been blessed with her services, and will be forever indebted to this brave and courageous matriarch. God bless Mom Williams.

#### TRIBUTE TO DRS. JOSEPH AND OMA YMA TOUMA

##### HON. NICK JOE RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1992

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute two of my constituents and fellow Arab-Americans, Drs. Joseph and Omayma Tuma, of Huntington, WV, for their philanthropic contribution to society.

Drs. Joseph and Omayma Tuma have graciously donated their family's Near Eastern art collection to the Huntington Museum of Art. This exceptional collection is composed of more than 300 pieces, acquired through extensive travel and family heirlooms, ranging in age from 75 to 400 years old.

What would prompt these fine individuals to part with such a valuable and personal art collection that has taken them over 20 years to amass? Two things—a genuine appreciation for art, history, and culture, and the unselfish desire to share.

Born and educated in Syria, Joe and Omayma moved to the United States some 25 years ago, leaving behind a chance for their children, Joe and Mona, to experience and fully appreciate their Middle Eastern culture and history. Becoming collectors of Near Eastern art and historical artifacts have allowed the Tumas a way to bridge that gap for their children. Muslim prayer rugs, Orthodox Christian icons, bibles, ornate daggers and swords, hand-carved furniture embellished with mother-of-pearl and ivory, and antiquated jewelry are just a sampling of the Tuma's cultural treasures. Today, because of their donation to the museum, these Near Eastern artifacts are on display to enlighten other children for generations to come.

I am honored to bring recognition to Drs. Joseph and Omayma Tuma's altruistic accomplishments.

#### TRIBUTE TO THE ARCHITECTURAL VISION OF BENJAMIN THOMPSON, RECIPIENT OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS' HIGHEST AWARD, THE AIA GOLD MEDAL

##### HON. DICK SWETT

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1992

Mr. SWETT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today as this body's only architect to pay tribute to a

wonderful and talented man recently honored by his peers at the American Institute of Architects with their most prestigious award—the AIA Gold Medal. I was very proud last month to join First Lady Barbara Bush and many others at a ceremony recognizing the achievements of Benjamin Thompson, FAIA, over a long and prolific architectural career. The word vision has been cheapened in recent years, but it is rightly applied to the life and work of Benjamin Thompson. A pioneer in his field, a participant in the action and passion of his times, a fervent apostle of hope for American cities—he has been all of these and more. No words of mine could adequately capture this brilliant man, so I will instead ask that the following excerpt from Mr. Thompson's Gold Medal Presentation acceptance speech be entered into the RECORD for the benefit of my colleagues and constituents.

#### ACCEPTANCE SPEECH OF BENJAMIN THOMPSON

Someone once wrote that I introduced "joy into architecture." I am honored to hear that—I am joyful. Joy is among my favorite architectural words—joy, optimism, dreams—these are my themes.

I have tried to "RE-introduce" after long joyless war years. I believe buildings should bring joyous experience not just to architects but to the lives of people.

Joy was the goal in revitalizing downtown Boston, Manhattan's riverfront, and in making a magical night place in Miami.

Joy sparked the rebirth of Baltimore harbor.

Joy is bringing new life to Dublin's River Liffey, and new light to the heart of St. Paul, and to a great city park all along its Mississippi riverfront.

Joy makes your Union Station welcoming and fun.

Joy has been key to my architectural "attitude" since starting with The Architect's Collaborative in Cambridge in 1946, with the Harknesses, Fletchers, and MacMillans.

In receiving this medal, I am honored that it has been worn by other colleagues of those pioneering years, Pietro Belluschi and I.M. Pei. And by my very close friend, Walter Gropius, with whom I discussed human scale and many other issues over twenty years of association in Cambridge.

I accept, too, on behalf of the numerous collaborators, associates, partners, and friends, who have made all this work possible. Over these many years, ours has always been a truly collaborative team effort. Together with many extraordinary clients, we have lived, worked and travelled together to new and distant territories.

Finally I must recognize Jane Thompson, my partner of home and office. Jane has always believed, had confidence in the dream, and shared the adventure—with optimism.

We architects must be optimists: our best work comes out of the struggle to make dreams come true.

Today, when times are tough and architecture faces survival issues, the power of joy and the strength of dreams can only help keep this profession relevant, in ever greater demand.

The world is in disarray—from the Russian steppes across Asian and Arabian deserts to the African plains. There is much we can do. Many global problems cry out for the Healing Vision of architects.

The world needs us to say YES to building better towns and villages, kinder landscapes, and cities that are humane and fun.

And the world needs us to say NO when we know that development will be destructive

to the environment. We need courage to say NO at times, even while we are dreaming of YES.

I say—Dreaming is OK. Fellow musicians, artists, writers, have always dreamed.

Mozart—dreamed fantasies of life and love.

Beethoven—dreamed of grandeur and triumph.

Cole Porter—voiced aspirations and Optimism (remember "You're The Top" and "Night and Day.")

And The Beatles—brought love back into fashion, with the rhythmic symbolism of The Yellow Submarine.

Thomas Jefferson showed that architects can dream at many scales—not only of architecture but of great frontiers of human discovery.

Sometimes I feel I am a walking Attitude rather than an architect. I wonder "why I spend the lonely night" with Hoagie Carmichael's Stardust: "dreaming of a song, the melody haunts my reverie . . . in the stardust of a song."

I guess I continue to dream my way to expressions of JOY. So here's to a future of beautiful dreams, to hope and optimism in preserving cherished and familiar places, even as we build inspiring new ones.

Here's to beauty and grandeur, to joy and color in the world we build for people, to inspired sounds of music blowing on the winds of change.

Let architecture reach out—reach high, reach far beyond.

Let's let architecture FLY—HIGH—"Over the rainbow."

#### HILDRETH DEPARTMENT STORE'S 150TH ANNIVERSARY

#### HON. GEORGE J. HOCHBRUECKNER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1992

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise with great pleasure to congratulate Hildreth's Department Store of Southampton, NY, which is celebrating its 150th anniversary this year.

Hildreth's is America's oldest department store. This distinction is an indication of the Hildreth family's fortitude, vision, and commitment to their community.

I want to especially congratulate and commend the Hildreth family for their 150 years of dedication and leadership. The family has run Hildreth's Department Store since its establishment. In an age where retail businesses are closing their doors, and changing ownership, it is particularly gratifying to recognize a smalltown business that remains family-owned and operated.

Since its founding in 1842 by Lewis Hildreth, the Hildreth family has continued to maintain a commitment to the viability of their business and to the community of Southampton and to Long Island. Despite the changing nature of Southampton from its original agrarian and fishing roots to a community of many diverse economic pursuits, Hildreth's Department Store has remained a vital and responsive retail presence for thousands of customers.

Mr. Speaker, Hildreth Department Store's 150th anniversary merits our special recognition and best wishes for the future. I offer into the RECORD, a brief history of the first 150 years:

Founded by Lewis Hildreth in 1842, the 1200 square foot store serviced the needs of Southampton, a seaside farming community, with the basic household provisions and hardwares of the day. An original ledger book from that era shows transactions made in shillings and pence. When Lewis Hildreth died of small pox in 1870, the store was taken over by his widow, Amanda and their two sons Edgar and Henry. They gave the store its corporate name, E.A. & H. Hildreth.

In 1870's when the Long Island Railroad extended its service into the Southampton area, the communities growth was greatly expanded. The shaded streets and sunny beaches, were very attractive to wealthy New Yorkers, who searched for an unspoiled area to spend their summers. Hildreth's kept pace by doubling its size in 1901, expanding its selection of furniture and housewares.

Over the past many decades Hildreth's has become the focal point of the Main Street shopping district. On any given day you'll find "Locals" and "City Folks" enjoying the ambience of Hildreth's as did the villagers of 150 years past. Hildreth's fine reputation, attentive service and 25,000 square feet of innovative merchandise, now services a broad customer base ranging from Manhattan to Montauk Point. The roots of our nation were established through enterprises such as Hildreth's and our continued commitment to the community remains strong and tireless.

#### IN SUPPORT OF AUTONOMY FOR ETHNIC ALBANIANS IN MACEDONIA

#### HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1992

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, it has always been our Nation's tradition to support the rights and aspirations of peoples who seek to express their will through peaceful and democratic means. In the Republic of Macedonia, formerly a part of Yugoslavia, approximately 1 million ethnic Albanians are attempting to do just that. It is imperative that we in Congress act to facilitate their objectives.

The ethnic Albanian population in Macedonia has long been treated by Macedonian officials as second class citizens. In fact, discrimination against Albanians is widespread. Macedonia seems neither willing, ready, nor able to secure for all of its citizens full human rights and full protection of ethnic groups and minorities.

Most disturbingly, the electoral laws of the Republic of Macedonia overtly discriminate against ethnic Albanians by minimizing their number and thus denying them proper proportional representation in the elected bodies, as well as in the organs of the Government of Macedonia. There is serious violation of the principle of "one man-one vote."

For example, during the 1990 elections, it took approximately 3,500 votes to elect a Macedonian representative to Parliament. In contrast, roughly 8,000 votes were required to elect an Albanian to the same body. Thus, only 19 percent of the Parliament is made up of ethnic Albanian legislators while current estimates indicate that as much as 40 percent of the population is made up of ethnic Albanians.

The disproportionate ratio in the Macedonian Parliament is indicative of a long history

of underhanded methods used to repress the ethnic Albanian population. These tactics are intolerable.

Mr. Speaker, because of the repression and discrimination suffered by Albanians in the Republic of Macedonia, the Albanians there held a referendum on political and territorial autonomy on January 11th and 12th of this year. That must be seen as a reflection of intolerable conditions for the Albanians. It must be our goal, Mr. Speaker, to assure full civil, political and human rights for this Albanian population.

#### CONGRESSMAN KILDEE HONORS REV. LEROY NICHOLS

#### HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1992

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today and ask my colleagues to join me in honoring a man who has done so much to improve the quality of life for the citizens of Genesee County, Rev. LeRoy Nichols. I have known LeRoy personally for many, many years. He is a dear friend and a person who has taught me a great deal over the years.

Reverend Nichols has announced his retirement as the executive director of the Genesee County Community Action Agency. This important agency will be losing one of our community's most distinguished and dedicated citizens. In recognition of his retirement, Reverend Nichols will be honored at a dinner in my hometown of Flint, MI.

Public service has been a lifetime commitment for Reverend Nichols. As executive director of the G.C.C.A.A. for 16 years, he has led a life that exemplifies respect for human dignity and compassion for those who are the most vulnerable in our society. As a lifelong resident of Flint, Reverend Nichols graduated from the Flint Public Schools, and attended several Flint area institutions of higher learning. While furthering his education and working for General Motors, Reverend Nichols was an active member of all segments of our community. He served on the Genesee County Board of Supervisors, the City of Flint Board of Review, the Boy Scouts of America Board of Directors and as chairman of the Flint Mass Transportation Authority and the UAW Civil Rights Society.

Our community is indeed fortunate that Reverend Nichols has contributed so much of his life to bringing members of our community together to confront some of the difficult problems facing our area. While on the board of supervisors, he chaired the Crime Prevention, Juvenile Homes, Special Services, Social Services and Building and Grounds Committees. Also, as a concerned citizen of the community, the Reverend saw many needs that were not being addressed by the county government and initiated new programs to help confront these issues. The board of supervisor's programs on youth crime referral and summer youth employment are the direct result of Reverend Nichols' concern and dedication.

In 1970, Reverend Nichols began a new career with the Genesee County Community Ac-



tion Agency, becoming the agency's executive director in 1976. In this position, he established new programs to help the most needy in our community. He has indeed made a positive impact on the residents of Genesee County. Although he is retiring, we know that his love for his community will continue to benefit us.

Mr. Speaker, I have always believed that the role of government is to promote, protect and enhance human dignity. Reverend Nichols certainly exemplifies all of these qualities, and his service to the Flint area has helped renew our faith in the goodness of people everywhere. His selflessness has touched the lives of countless people and continues to serve as a beacon of bright hope to our entire community.

#### THE GAG RULE: HOW IT HAPPENED, WHY IT MUST BE REVERSED

HON. DAVID E. PRICE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1992

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Speaker, I want to call my colleagues' attention to a thoughtful article in *The New Republic*, written by Duke University legal scholar Walter Dellinger. This piece brings to light the flawed legal reasoning and the partisan politicking behind the Bush administration's so-called gag rule.

Professor Dellinger argues that President Bush has ignored the will of the American people, the intent of Congress, and the established practice of past Democratic and Republican administrations by denying women access to counseling about their full range of legal options. Instead, our President has catered to the extremists in his party, and has been supported by a narrow majority of the Supreme Court in the deeply flawed *Rust* decision. As Professor Dellinger puts it, "it's a story . . . of conservative judicial activism and conservative big government. It makes a sobering tale."

Professor Dellinger's article is an insightful and astute analysis of the issues surrounding the "gag rule." A resident of Chapel Hill, NC, and a law professor at Duke University, Walter Dellinger is one of the foremost legal experts in our country and a vigorous defender of our Constitution. His article should be required reading for those of us in the Congress preparing for a renewed battle against the gag rule this year.

I insert Professor Dellinger's article in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

[From *The New Republic*, Jan. 6 & 13, 1992]

GAG ME WITH A RULE

(By Walter Dellinger)

"With seventeen months of his presidency remaining, Ronald Reagan will bank on executive orders and judicial action to implement social policies that he cannot persuade Congress to enact. Gary L. Bauer, the president's chief domestic policy adviser, declared . . . —*The Los Angeles Times*, August 17, 1987.

Perhaps the most extraordinary aspect of the abortion counseling saga is that this troublesome policy became national law over the strong opposition of substantial majori-

ties in both houses of Congress. The story is one example of a governing structure in which a president who defers on social issues to an extreme wing of his political party and is supported by a complaisant Supreme Court can simply bypass the national legislature and adopt federal policies that override state law and impair important constitutional values. It's a story, in short, of conservative judicial activism and conservative big government. It makes a sobering tale.

In 1970 Congress adopted Title X of the Public Health Services Act, which subsidizes clinics providing low-cost family planning services to nearly 5 million low-income clients, often women who suffer disproportionately high rates of teenage pregnancy, infant mortality, and impaired health. Although it was undisputed that Title X funds could not be used to perform abortions, the act made no mention of restricting abortion counseling or referral, and its sponsors intended that Title X patients would be informed of, and referred to, appropriate medical services that could be obtained outside the program.

For nearly eighteen years after the enactment of Title X the consistent interpretation of the act by four administrations under Presidents Nixon, Ford, Carter and seven-eighths of Reagan's two terms was that Title X physicians and counselors could provide pregnant patients with non-directive counseling about all available alternatives, including prenatal care, adoption, and abortion. A Ford administration official, for example, interpreted Title X to mean that a counselor had "not only a First Amendment right but a duty to inform a patient of all legal options." Congress consistently rejected efforts to amend Title X to prohibit counseling of pregnant women that included reference to abortion.

Then, in the waning days of the Reagan administration, presidential assistant Gary Bauer hatched his plan to reverse administratively the settled meaning of the 1970 act. Bauer was the prime mover in promulgating a drastic new interpretation of Title X. Non-directive counseling was replaced by an administrative interpretation of the act that required physicians and counselors to withhold information about abortion even from patients who were at medical risk from continuation of a pregnancy. (The only exception is for immediate medical emergencies.)

The idea of federal agents dictating doctor-patient conversations immediately raised First Amendment worries. Under the regulations, when "a pregnant woman requests information about abortion," the physician is instructed that a proper response would be that "this project does not consider abortion an appropriate method of family planning and therefore does not counsel or refer for abortion." The regulations also impaired a patient's liberty interest in making her own informed decision among medical alternatives. Regardless of her individual circumstances, a pregnant patient "must be referred" to "providers that promote the welfare of mother and unborn child."

When the challenged regulations came before the Supreme Court in *Rust v. Sullivan*, most expected the Court simply to hold that since Congress never authorized restrictions on counseling and referral, the new regulations were a faulty administrative interpretation of congressional intent. The Bush administration argued, however, that the Court's provocative 1984 decision in *Chevron v. National Resources Defense Council* should be read to require courts to accept as the "true" interpretation of a statute the meaning adopted by the agency charged with its

administration. Under *Chevron* it is often the role of bureaucrats, rather than judges, to "say what the law is."

*Chevron* makes a good deal of sense in many contexts. In *Chevron* itself, for example, the Supreme Court understandably deferred to the expert interpretation of the Environmental Protection Agency concerning the meaning of the word "source" (of pollution) in the Clean Air Act. But the challenge to the Title X "gag rule" presented a bizarre twist on this approach. First of all, the "gag rule" was not a consistent and long-standing agency interpretation of a statute: it actually reversed a long-standing interpretation. More fundamentally, the Court went out of its way to accept an agency interpretation that raises serious constitutional questions, while avoiding a more obvious construction of the statute.

Before a law is construed in a way that raises serious constitutional difficulties, there ought to be at least a clear statement that Congress actually intended the constitutionally questionable outcome. This notion that statutes should be interpreted to avoid constitutional questions is no mere technical rule. It's a way, as Chicago professor Cass Sunstein has argued, to ensure "that Congress, rather than bureaucrats, will deliberate on questions . . . that intrude into constitutionally sensitive areas."

In *Rust*, however, a narrow majority of the Supreme Court flatly disregarded this principle. Although the Court acknowledged that the "language of the statute is ambiguous," and that "at no time did Congress directly address the issues of abortion counseling [or] referral," the Court insisted on accepting the agency's interpretation of the statute even though it raised serious constitutional problems. Chief Justice Rehnquist (joined by Justices White, Scalia, Kennedy, and Souter) held that since the Department of Health and Human Services' new interpretation was based upon a "reasoned analysis" supported in part by "a shift in attitude against the 'elimination of unborn children,'" the Court was obliged to "defer to the Secretary's permissible construction of the statute."

The Court's majority did not even respond to the fact that the administrator's interpretation would clash with many states' existing laws. When the proposed new rules were put forth for public comment, alarmed medical groups argued that under the law of almost every state, a physician who failed to provide complete information about medical alternatives could be sued for malpractice. The secretary blithely responded in the *Federal Register* that "to the extent that these regulations are inconsistent with the provisions of State law regarding counseling and informed consent, they may, in some circumstances, supersede State law under the Supremacy Clause of the Constitution." Although the Constitution makes it clear that "Laws of the United States" are supreme over the laws of the states, due regard for federalism suggest that the decision to displace long-standing and important state law ought to be traceable to Congress, and not merely to an executive branch employee interpreting an ambiguous congressional statute.

Justice O'Connor, dissenting in *Rust*, noted that "in this case we need only tell the Secretary that his regulations are not a reasonable interpretation of the statute." In the aftermath of the *Rust* decision, Congress emphatically told the secretary just that. By votes of 73-25 in the Senate and 272-156 in the House, members flatly repudiated the agency's misinterpretation to which the Court had deferred. Bauer's regulation nonetheless

became national law. On November 19 President Bush vetoed the legislation by which Congress corrected the misreading of its statute, and the House narrowly failed to achieve the two-thirds necessary to override the president. A federal official who wants to issue a national edict of dubious constitutionality now needs only find a statutory peg for the rule, wait for a compliant Court to accept his "reinterpretation," and then rely upon a presidential veto to freeze the administrative line into law.

It bears remembering that this rule, the brainchild of a presidential minion, may be rescinded at any time by President Bush. Its continued existence shows how an administration allegedly opposed to judicial activism and to the federal government trampling on state laws is happy to abandon both principles to appease and console its increasingly restless right flank.

#### A COMPETITIVENESS TAX CREDIT TO BENEFIT WORKERS AND INDUSTRY

**HON. THOMAS J. RIDGE**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1992

Mr. RIDGE. Mr. Speaker, today I introduce the competitiveness tax credit, one tool to help boost our productive capacity through increased investment in plant and equipment.

This recession has many drawbacks, but it has showcased our structural weaknesses and given us an urgent reason to do something about them. I don't think you can find one economist out there who will say this Nation is saving and investing enough. I know my constituents in Pennsylvania know it in their guts. So perhaps we have an opportunity.

A nation that does not save and invest falls behind the competition. Other countries will do research, win patents, produce new products, and penetrate markets, while the country that doesn't save and invest sees its production and manufacturing lines age, its infrastructure crumble, its patent applications drop, and its products left on the store shelves because they're outdated. Then jobs and income suffer for all of us.

Although no easy answers are available to solve our recent economic dilemmas, any remedy must include measures that emphasize investment, particularly in the manufacturing sector. We need policies that will not only benefit our economy now, but will also increase our ability to remain competitive later.

Pennsylvania is home to some of the most productive workers in the world. It also remains in transition from its days as a heavy industrialized economy. But we cannot expect our industries to remain competitive if they do not have the best tools and machinery to do so.

My competitiveness tax credit will allow companies to deduct a percentage of the cost they spend on new equipment and machinery, thus spurring them to upgrade their production, manufacturing, and agricultural operations. For an economy in transition such as ours in Pennsylvania, this credit will be an important productivity and competitiveness tool.

Politically, among Republicans and Democrats, there is general agreement that such a

tax credit could prompt increased investment and provide a short-term boost to the economy. More importantly to me, however, is the consensus among those I have talked to who operate the machinery and buy the machinery that such a credit would be beneficial. It will help put people to work and keep them there.

The idea of providing a tax credit to spur the economy and increase competitiveness is not revolutionary. Such a credit has been in place off and on since 1962. In the past, however, the law encouraged investment in items, office partitions for instance, that did nothing for competitiveness or long-term productivity. Credit for such items is eliminated from my legislation. In addition, my proposal is temporary. I believe that companies—like home buyers eager to buy when mortgage rates are low—will make decisions to take advantage of the credit, thereby saving money and providing the type of short-term kick the economy needs.

Importantly too, my legislation will provide an incentive for companies to invest in U.S.-made equipment by providing a greater credit for equipment made domestically than that made overseas. Domestic equipment receives a 10-percent credit for new investment, while foreign equipment receives a 7-percent credit.

The history of the tax credit indicates that it does indeed serve as a powerful incentive tool when it is implemented on a temporary basis. Certainly, it alone will not provide the only boost our economy needs, but I am confident that my competitiveness tax credit, coupled with other investment incentives for individuals and industry is part of the answer to put our economy back on track.

#### A TRIBUTE TO MICHAEL DINGHAM AND THE HENLEY GROUP OF HAMPTON—NEW HAMPSHIRE CITIZENS REACHING OUT A HELPING HAND TO THEIR NEIGHBORS

**HON. DICK SWETT**

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1992

Mr. SWETT. Mr. Speaker, today I wish to pay tribute to the Henley Group of Hampton and to Michael D. Dingham, its chairman and chief executive officer. This group of concerned New Hampshire citizens has given new meaning to New Hampshire's longstanding tradition of neighbors helping each other through hard economic times.

Mr. Dingman noted that, "To see the average working man suffer is more than we care to witness without trying to do something about it." So he set up a half-million dollar fund to provide grants of up to \$1,000 to help families facing evictions or other housing-related crises caused by New Hampshire's depressed economy. Mr. Dingman decided to concentrate on housing needs because "next to food it's most important. Where do you go and what do you do when you're about to lose your home?"

The funds will be administered by the New Hampshire Charitable Foundation of Concord, in cooperation with the State's six community

action agencies. This program is a shining example of what the public and private sector can do if they work together, as Stephen Geller, executive director of the Rockingham County Community Action Program points out.

The program is aimed at middle-class working families experiencing temporary economic problems because of the downturn in the economy. It targets families who are not traditionally accustomed to asking someone for help, because they fear it will be perceived as asking for a handout. It's aimed at people who are not part of the welfare system and who have in the past faithfully paid their taxes and helped support others who have been in need.

Mr. Dingman, a New Hampshire resident for over 20 years, said that the more he witnessed the deterioration of the State's economic climate, the more concerned he became. Helping hand is a way to do something concrete about people's needs. In cases of a bank threatening foreclosure on a house, or an eviction notice from a landlord, the request for funds will be acted on within 24 hours. If approved by the New Hampshire Charitable Foundation, a check will be issued almost immediately. In the words of Lindsay Shearer of the New Hampshire Charitable Trust, the attitude is, "Let's get this money out there to people in need".

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting the Henley Group and men like Mr. Dingman, who have worked quickly, quietly and effectively behind the scenes to help those who, through no fault of their own, are caught in an economic downturn and deprived of the opportunity to keep a roof over their head.

#### JOBS, JOBS, AND MORE JOBS FOR AMERICANS

**HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1992

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce two pieces of legislation.

Both are designed to help millions of Americans survive the present recession and secure their future economic security.

The first bill will provide immediate funding for transportation and infrastructure projects.

The second will save our most important manufacturing industry.

One bill is a short-term solution aimed at ending the current recession.

The other is a long-term plan to help our domestic automobile industry effectively compete against the Japanese.

The two bills share an ultimate goal. They will create jobs, jobs, and more jobs for Americans.

The Community Infrastructure Assistance Act of 1992 can give the economy a necessary shot in the arm. It will provide additional funding to several programs that work to repair and modernize our Nation's roads, bridges, and mass transit systems.

It will help our older neighborhoods to once again become centers of commerce and activity.

It will breathe new life into depressed areas—making them better places to live and



raise a family. The bottom line is that it will create jobs, jobs, and more jobs for Americans.

If you listen to the media you will hear about the alarming decline in the quality of life of ordinary Americans.

This is really only half of the story. To tell the other half would force us to admit that nothing concrete is being done to improve the lives of ordinary Americans.

Providing more unemployment insurance is certainly one step in the right direction. However, the situation requires substantially more. Why isn't more being done?

I think that for some people the word "ordinary" means that one group of Americans share a common fault causing them to become unemployed and ordinary.

Well I ask you?

Is it ordinary to work for General Motors for 16 years and find a pink slip in your pay envelope because your neighbors can't seem to part with their Japanese imports?

Is it ordinary to be laid off and unable to find work because the largest employer in the State, a 100-year old maker of lawnmower parts, suddenly decides to move your division to Mexico?

Finally, if it makes one ordinary to work for the Nation's 12th largest airline, then the 4,000 former employees of Midway Airlines can be content with the knowledge that they are indeed ordinary?

Maybe what the people of the most democratic Nation on Earth need is for one of their elected officials to use a little ordinary common sense. Common sense should tell us to begin the process of investing directly in things that improve the lives of our citizens. While doing so, we will be creating new employment opportunities.

Let us start by spending on infrastructure and public works projects. Several recessions and numerous studies have shown that these government programs create jobs and economic growth.

The Community Infrastructure Assistance Act of 1992 would provide a supplemental appropriation of \$10 billion roughly divided among highway, mass transit, and community development programs. This funding would become available to our communities immediately and would nearly double the fiscal year 1992 appropriation for certain programs. This legislation would enable State DOT's to expedite the necessary repairs of the Nation's system of highways and roads.

The bill would nearly double the amount of funding authorized for the repair and replacement of bridges, one of our country's leading transportation priorities. It will assist transit agencies with the high costs involved in carrying out the mandates of the Americans with Disabilities Act and would assist with the modernization and expansion of public transportation facilities.

Finally, this bill would provide additional funding for neighborhood improvement and rehabilitation, with an emphasis on infrastructure and economic development.

For too many months, I have listened to the administrative and its economists deny that there was even a recession and more recently offer fancy gimmicks instead of solutions.

I say let us stop handing gimmicks to the American people. The ranks of the unem-

ployed cannot be disguised with smoke and mirrors. Their numbers have grown large and continue to increase.

We have an opportunity today to offer more to the men and women of this country than empty words to fill their empty pockets.

Under the supplemental appropriations bill I am offering here today, certain transportation programs authorized by the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 and block grant programs established by the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 will have their funding boosted this year by \$7 billion and \$3 billion respectively.

This kind of an increase could provide more than 1 million jobs nationwide allowing more Americans to discontinue their unemployment insurance and get out of unemployment lines.

By providing a necessary spark to light the fires of economic recovery and future prosperity we can help Americans afford to actually buy the products of their labors.

Mr. Speaker, I am introducing this legislation to let my constituents know that their elected representative has indeed listened to their grievances, understood their concerns and acted to secure their futures.

I would also like to thank the distinguished gentlemen from Illinois, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. POSHARD, Mr. SAVAGE, and Mr. SANGMEISTER for becoming original cosponsors of this bill.

Once again, these four gentlemen have shown they do not need to be reminded that the problems of the Chicagoland's southwest side can be found elsewhere—in every State, in every city, and every town.

I would strongly urge my colleagues to join us as a cosponsor of the Community Infrastructure Assistance Act.

Mr. Speaker, my long-term plan is designed to save the American auto industry. I call it the Save America Act, because I believe America's future economic security depends in large part on a strong auto industry.

Today we are caught up in a national debate on the condition of this industry. Some blame the Japanese for the Big Three's problems.

I think there is some truth to that. The Japanese have long maintained structural barriers to imports and predatory business practices.

Some blame Ford, General Motors, and Chrysler because they do not make high quality cars.

There may be some truth to that too. The Big Three were slow to react to the Japanese threat and improve their own products.

However, the debate amounts to mere finger pointing. Finger pointing doesn't solve the problem.

The problem is that America's most important industry is dying. The Big Three are losing a bigger share of the domestic market every year. This translates into a loss of \$4 billion in the last two quarters alone.

It is painfully clear the Big Three cannot continue at this rate. In December, General Motors announced it will close 21 plants and lay off 74,000 employees in the next 5 years. Ford and Chrysler are already dramatically smaller than they were 15 years ago.

While we all hope these cut-backs are enough to save these companies, it looks more and more like it is only the beginning. Any one of these companies could go bankrupt before the end of the decade.

We cannot afford to let that happen. This industry is simply too important to let die.

It is responsible for 4.5 percent of our GNP and more than 1 million jobs.

It is a major consumer of steel, rubber, glass, and electronic goods. All of those products depend on auto sales.

It is a major supporter of America's engineering schools which in turn provide the high-technology job training our Nation needs to compete globally.

In total, one out of every seven jobs in the United States is related to the auto industry. We have already seen dramatic dislocation because of its decline—and the future promises more.

We must not stand by and watch this happen. I am offering a plan to turn this industry around. Beginning in 1996, it mandates the following:

First, a 5-year moratorium on imported Japanese automobiles. This applies only to the 18 percent of our market controlled by Japanese imports. It does not include Japanese transplants built in the United States.

Second, a 5-year moratorium on imported Big Three automobiles. This will open up another 13 percent of our market, and will stop the Big Three from shifting jobs to Mexico and overseas.

Third, during the moratorium, all cars produced here will use only American parts. Our auto parts manufacturers employ over 600,000 workers, yet we lose a manufacturer to bankruptcy every day. Under my plan, that will stop.

Fourth, during the moratorium, Japanese companies will not be able to send their profits back to Japan. These profits are earned in America, and they will be reinvested in America.

Fifth, during the moratorium, the Big Three companies will only invest their profits in the areas of research and development, retraining workers, and retooling factories. The purpose of my plan is to make these companies stronger by investing in their futures.

Sixth, fat management salaries at the Big Three will no longer be supported by the taxpayers. This is the Sabo plan. Salaries more than 25 times the wages of the least-paid employee will no longer be tax deductible. Auto executives don't deserve millions of dollars when their companies are going under.

This is a tough plan, but also a flexible one. Americans who want to buy Toyotas and Hondas will still be able to, but those Toyotas and Hondas will be fully American-made with American parts. Also, American and Japanese companies will decide themselves how to invest their profits, though they must stay within the parameters I have laid out.

At the end of 5 years, the trade walls come down and the battle begins. But by then we will find several important changes. Auto industry jobs will be here, not in Japan, Mexico, and Canada. The Big Three will be stronger and more efficient. Cars built in the United States will be real American cars, because their parts will be American-made.

In short, the American auto industry will be saved. We will have saved jobs in engineering, design, assembly, marketing, and management.

Most importantly, The Save America Act would ensure this Nation's future economic security—and that of its citizens.

Mr. Speaker, the time has come to stop talking tough and start getting tough.

The two bills I am introducing today can offer a solution to two very real problems. I strongly urge my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring both bills.

The workers of this country expect considerably more from their elected leaders than ineffective words—and my legislation delivers more.

#### TRIBUTE TO THE U.S. WOMEN'S SOCCER TEAM AND APRIL HEINRICHS

##### HON. DAN SCHAEFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1992

Mr. SCHAEFER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize the U.S. Women's Soccer Team and their captain April Heinrichs, a young woman from my district. April and the United States team recently won the FIFA World Championship held in Guangzhou, China on November 30, 1991. This victory in China gave the United States its first world championship in soccer ever.

The core of this championship team first came together 3 years ago, and since then they have been routing teams all over the world. The team includes April Heinrichs, the captain, and Michelle Akers-Stahl, probably the greatest woman soccer player in the world. During the last three international competitions, the U.S. team was involved in, they outscored their opponents 98 to 5. They easily won the regional competition last summer in Haiti, with a combined score of 24 to 0 against opponents from Mexico and Martinique. A 2 to 1 victory over Norway on November 30 gave the team its crowning achievement and America its first World Cup in women's soccer.

I wish to congratulate April and the other members of the U.S. team for an outstanding accomplishment.

#### TRIBUTE TO W.D. "DUB" POYNER

##### HON. CARROLL HUBBARD, JR.

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1992

Mr. HUBBARD. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to pay tribute to my longtime friend W.D. "Dub" Poyner of Mayfield, KY, who died last Sunday at his home.

"Dub" Poyner, 77, was an outstanding and effective member of the Mayfield City Council for 10 years. He submitted his resignation as a city councilman just 3 weeks ago to spend more time with his lovely and talented wife, Josephine Poyner, whose illness was of much concern to him.

"Dub" Poyner was a retired employee of the Merit Clothing Co., where he worked in Mayfield for 41 years.

Mr. Poyner was a member of Christ Methodist Church in Mayfield, the American Legion, and a World War II Army veteran.

I moved to Mayfield in 1962 after service in the U.S. Air Force at Lackland and Brooks Air

Force Bases in San Antonio, TX. One of the first couples I met 30 years ago was Josephine and "Dub" Poyner. They were and have been a highly respected and well liked couple in my hometown. I've always been an admirer and very fond of "Dub" and Josephine Poyner.

I'll miss "Dub" and I wish for Josephine good health and a recovery from the cancer which has hospitalized her.

Others who survive are a beautiful and outstanding daughter, Deidra "Dee" St. Lawrence of Glenview, KY, a prestigious suburb of Louisville; a son-in-law, Glenview Mayor John E. St. Lawrence; a brother, Jack Poyner of Paducah; three sisters, Dorothy Fox and Mary Lee Heath of Mayfield, and Ernestine Bishop of Paducah; a great-aunt, Beatrice DeMarco of Mayfield; and three grandchildren—Jeffrey English of Birmingham, AL; and Trevor English and Julie English, both of Louisville.

The funeral of W.D. "Dub" Poyner, who contributed so much through the years to my hometown of Mayfield, was at 1 p.m. this afternoon at Byrn Funeral Home in Mayfield.

My wife Carol and I extend to the Poyner family our sympathy.

#### TRIBUTE TO ZEAKE W. JOHNSON

##### HON. JOHN S. TANNER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1992

Mr. TANNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to inform this body of the recent death of its distinguished servants, the Honorable Zeake W. Johnson of Newbern, TN. Zeake served as this Chamber's Sergeant at Arms from 1955 to 1971.

Zeake was one of my constituents. He lived in Newbern, TN, to where he returned upon retirement from his position as Sergeant at Arms. Mr. Johnson was first employed in the House of Representatives as a clerk on the personal staff of a Member of Congress from Mississippi. Appointed as an Assistant Sergeant at Arms in 1937, Zeake Johnson also served his country in World War II in the U.S. Coast Guard. He came back to this House after receiving an honorable discharge and continued to serve in the Sergeant at Arms' operation.

He was elected Sergeant at Arms in 1955 and served in that position until his retirement. He served as Sergeant at Arms for the Democratic National Convention in 1968. In 1971, he returned to Newbern and was counted among its leading citizens until his recent death at the age of 81.

The Eighth Congressional District of Tennessee has lost a distinguished and honorable citizen. As we commemorate his service to this institution, we also extend our deepest sympathies to his widow, Beatrice Smith Johnson.

#### A TRIBUTE TO FRANK DONLON

##### HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1992

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention today the fine work and outstanding public service of Police Corporal Frank Donlon of Fontana, CA. Frank will be recognized for his many years of dedication to public safety at a retirement dinner in his honor on February 29.

Frank Donlon has certainly dedicated his working life to public service. Starting his training early by attending and graduating from La Salle Military Academy, ROTC High School in Troy, NY, Frank moved on to a career with the U.S. merchant marine and the U.S. Navy. After completing his service, he began his affiliation with our country's police. From the Cohoes, NY, Police Department to the Fontana Police Reserves and Police Department, Frank has served admirably for 35 years.

Over these many years, Frank has founded and been a charter member in such associations as the Inland Robbery/Homicide Investigators Association, the Inland Investigators Association, and the International Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs Investigator Association. Additionally, he has been a member of the California Homicide Investigators Association and a political action committee representative. Frank has also been president of Steele-Towne American Legion Post 772 as well as president of the Fontana Police Benefit Association.

For his outstanding work, Frank was promoted to Fontana Police Department detective and, subsequently, received a certificate of commendation for outstanding service in law enforcement from the attorney general of the State of California.

Besides serving the community, Frank is also a family man. Some 43 years ago, he married his childhood sweetheart, Marie, and had three sons. He now is the proud grandfather of eight.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, friends, and family in recognizing the many contributions of a very fine man, Frank Donlon. Frank's dedication and many years of selfless service to the community are certainly worthy of recognition by the House today.

#### CHRISTOPHER MONSEN

##### HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1992

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit for the RECORD the tribute delivered this morning at the funeral mass of Christopher Monsen. Chris had been a loyal and dedicated aide in my New York offices throughout my terms both as a State senator and as a Member of this House. The following represents both my feelings and those of the rest of my combined staffs in both New York and Washington who had the pleasure of working with Chris.



How I wish, dear friend, that I could turn to you but one more time and say, "Chris, give me a memo so I know what to say at the meeting this morning at St. Luke's."

I could just picture you now, rolling your eyes back and saying, "About me? Don't say anything—well, maybe just good-bye."

You were modest. Thinking back, not once in the twelve years we worked on the same jobs did you ever say or do anything that was self-aggrandizing. Any praise directed at you, you skillfully shifted to the office and everyone who worked with you, making us all look good. Indeed, you gave government itself a good name.

You knew something about everything—one of the brightest people I've ever met. Yet you were modest. How difficult that must have been for someone so bold and brash and stubborn as a mule! It wasn't that you were argumentative, but that you were always right that bothered us. Yet you had a personal charm that won people over.

How many scores of times when I was trapped in Albany or Washington, or stuck at something on the other side of town, did I reach out and say, "Chris cover a meeting, make a technical presentation, attend a hearing, settle a dispute, resolve a crisis."

And how many times did I sit by the phone the next day waiting for a call that would say "Boy, did we miss you!" And how many times did we hear instead, "Hey, thanks for sending Chris." (I can't tell you how many times you were secretly fired for being too good.) And you were good.

I remember vividly the time when the opportunity came to run for Congress and our entire State Senate staff went on leave to work on the campaign for one very furious month. Everyone except you, Chris. You stayed behind to run the entire office by yourself—doing everybody's job all day. And then, not to be outdone, you put in six hour shifts all night, plastering the district with posters—except for the trees. You never put a nail into a tree.

You know, for someone who could sometimes seem impatient with people—he didn't suffer fools easily—for someone who appeared to be tough—for someone who came off as "Cool Hand Luke," he had a great reverence for all of God's creations: trees, shrubs, plants, flowers—you should see our office bloom. And cats, animals, birds, fish (salt water and fresh). And he could call them all by their Latin names. I didn't know he was so religious.

I can see him leafing through a journal or periodical—he read everything that came into the office, you know—and every once in a while he'd point to something and say, "I bet Jennifer would like that. Jennifer's my niece," he'd take pride in proclaiming.

Or the times he'd mention brother Michael and his wife, Ruby, with more than the usual brotherly respect and admiration. And how often something would remind him of his dad. And his mother, Ann, who has gone through so much. Last Wednesday Chris indicated to Rita and me that you were the bravest and most caring person in the world. We're under orders to check up on you.

I can almost see you in the back of the room, Chris, giving the "let's wrap this thing up" sign. You always were in such a hurry. I guess that's how you helped so many organizations, so many thousands of people, and packed into so few years so rich a life.

Opinionated, loyal, tough, soft, impatient, caring, individualistic, team player—honest—dignified—dedicated.

You leave us with such a void. You leave us with such a sense of loss. You leave us with

a two year supply of McDonald's and Roy Rogers coupons in your desk. You leave us with such a feeling of love and warmth in our hearts.

We know that you'll be looking down upon us from on high, critical of every decision. And starting tomorrow, every time the phone rings a distant voice will say, "Hey, thanks for sending us Chris."

Your fight is fought, Chris, your job is done—well done.

Good bye, Dear Friend, good-bye.

#### COALBED METHANE DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1992

#### HON. NICK JOE RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1992

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing the Coalbed Methane Development Act of 1992. This legislation is necessary if our Nation is to ever see large-scale development of coalbed methane, a valuable energy resource.

Throughout history, coalbed methane has been one of the greatest threats to underground coal miners. Even those unfamiliar with the mining industry recognize the age-old adage, canary in a coal mine, where canaries were released into coal mines, to determine the level of methane gas emissions before miners were sent inside. If the canaries emerged alive, the mine was considered safe for miners. But canaries did not guarantee safety from methane. Thousands of coal miners have lost their lives to methane explosions, sometimes caused by a small spark.

Today, stringent regulations require mining companies to vent methane into the atmosphere prior to any mining activity. The U.S. Bureau of Mines has estimated that about 300 million cubic feet of coalbed methane is vented into the atmosphere daily. The Bureau also has estimated that between 500–700 trillion cubic feet of in-place methane remains in the ground that has not yet been vented or commercially produced.

Coalbed methane is a form of natural gas found in coal. In several areas of the United States, such as Colorado, Alabama, and New Mexico, coalbed methane is providing heat and electricity. Similar to natural gas, coalbed methane can be pumped into a pipeline for regional distribution. In other areas of the United States, like the Appalachian region, the potential of coalbed methane remains virtually untapped despite the fact that Appalachian coal is rich with methane. This legislation would expedite and promote the development of coalbed methane where its development has been impeded, especially in the Appalachian region.

Research on the availability of coalbed methane in the Appalachian States has revealed that approximately 66 trillion cubic feet of methane exists in this region. In my home State of West Virginia, there is enough coalbed methane to satisfy the energy demands of the State for years to come. The same holds true for Kentucky, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and Tennessee. However, all of these States are experiencing little if any methane development.

Meanwhile, coalbed methane development in the San Juan and Black Warrior Basins of Colorado, New Mexico, and Alabama, respectively, has been and continues to occur. In contrast, coalbed methane development in the northern and central Appalachian region is virtually nonexistent. The reason for this dichotomy dates back to a time in history when ownership rights to the minerals were severed, or divided, among the various mineral interests. Severance is more common in the Eastern part of the United States than in the Western part. In the Appalachian region, for example, it is not uncommon for an 80-acre parcel of land to have several hundred owners and lessees and there could be many coal owners, oil and gas owners, and surface owners in this 80-acre area. In some instances, a seam of coal is owned by different parties depending on the different depths of the coal seam.

This situation presents a difficult challenge for a company with interest in developing coalbed methane. Who owns the coalbed methane? How many parties have a vested interest in a particular parcel of land? Who is entitled to royalties? These questions can take years to answer. As such, coalbed methane in the northern and central Appalachian region is moving slowly.

In 1990, the legislature of the Commonwealth of Virginia passed a law to remedy this situation. In Virginia, a coalbed methane developer can now develop the methane while the question of who owns the methane remains unresolved. This is possible under a scheme called pooling. Pooling enables the coalbed methane developer to drill the wells, pump, market, and sell the methane while the royalties and other contested costs and proceeds are placed into an escrow account. Pooling occurs only when there is a conflict over who owns the methane. A State board has been created in Virginia to determine whether pooling will be permitted. Once the State board has approved pooling, the question of who owns the methane is left to the courts.

Although it could take years for the courts to decide who owns the coalbed methane, a valuable resource is being produced for the good of the country. Once it is determined who owns the methane the escrow account funds are fairly divided.

The number of coalbed methane wells that have been drilled since passage of the Virginia statute climbed from 52 in 1990 to 220 today. To date, coalbed methane production is progressing while all contested costs and revenues are being placed into an escrow account and the courts determine who is entitled to a share of the escrow funds.

The Coalbed Methane Development Act of 1992 is based on the Virginia statute with the hopes that the entire Appalachian region will experience the benefits of coalbed methane development. The legislation specifically addresses the States of West Virginia, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Tennessee, Indiana, and Illinois and requires States to establish State boards that would have the authority to respond to the coalbed methane ownership question and to encourage pooling. The States of Colorado, New Mexico, Wyoming, Utah, Virginia, and Alabama are excluded from the legislation because either they have

already addressed the ownership question through State legislation or do not have conflicting ownership claims.

This legislation also provides coal companies the ability to object to the development of methane if the company feels that the safety of current or future miners could in any way be jeopardized. The State board would make the final determination.

I would like to thank my colleague PHIL SHARP for cosponsoring this legislation with me and for his continued interest in coalbed methane development. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation in the effort to increase the level of energy efficiency in our Nation.

## INTRODUCTION OF OIL AND GAS EXPLORATION INCENTIVE ACT

**HON. ROBERT E. WISE, JR.**

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1992

Mr. WISE. Mr. Speaker, today I introduced legislation which gives much-needed relief to small, independent oil and gas producers around the Nation. Entitled the "Oil and Gas Exploration Incentive Act," this bill will help domestic energy producers increase their investments in the exploration and production of oil and gas.

As part of the Tax Reform Act of 1986, Congress instituted a number of changes which have radically and adversely affected independent producers of oil and natural gas. These changes either curtailed or eliminated the availability of many tax incentives for domestic drilling for the independent producer.

The most telling example of the current tax burden on independent oil and gas producers is the alternative minimum tax. The alternative minimum tax [AMT] is a second layer of taxation based on a broader definition of taxable income. The AMT currently prevents the independent oil and gas producer from claiming ordinary business expenses as tax deductions. Because money invested in exploration is not deductible, the AMT increases the effective tax rate as investment in drilling increases. This has severely limited the level of drilling to the point where drilling activity is now at its lowest level in recorded history.

What the domestic oil and gas industry needs is more investment capital. The Tax Code now penalizes independent oil and gas producers for taking the risks associated with drilling. Producers should be allowed a deduction for intangible drilling costs, which are the principal business expenditures for oil and gas exploration and production. In addition, producers should be allowed to deduct amounts for percentage depletion, which is the capital recovery system specific to the minerals extraction industry.

The current low price of natural gas has made it difficult for independent producers to justify the risk of investing in further exploration and production, especially in the nonconventional areas where drilling is difficult and expensive. In 1990 Congress extended the nonconventional fuels tax credit under section 29 of the Tax Code, and this economic in-

centive now provides the stable base to allow investment in gas exploration and production. The section 29 tax credit will expire at the end of 1992, however, and this incentive needs to be extended again to give producers the stability and predictability needed to make and attract further investments.

The Oil and Gas Exploration Incentive Act which I am introducing today makes important changes to the Internal Revenue Code which will stimulate greater investment in independent oil and gas production in this country. Under this legislation, both intangible drilling costs and percentage depletion would be made nonpreference items, making them deductible under the alternative minimum tax. This would allow oil and gas producers to take the risks associated with exploration and production without unfair tax penalties.

The Oil and Gas Exploration Incentive Act will also extend indefinitely the section 29 tax credit for nonconventional fuels, which will encourage continued production of fuels which are difficult to remove from the ground. The availability of the credit, however, will be limited to certain fixed amounts of oil and gas produced each year so that the smaller, independent producer can most benefit from the credit. I have included for the record the text of this legislation so that the details of the bill can be more closely examined.

Mr. Speaker, the domestic oil and gas industry, particularly the independent oil and gas producer, has been hit harder than most American industries during this economic recession. More than 300,000 jobs have been lost in the industry in the last decade and the number of rigs producing oil and gas is at its lowest level ever. The legislation I am introducing today will help stimulate domestic production, putting people back to work and helping to reduce our vulnerability to unreliable foreign sources of energy. The Oil and Gas Exploration Incentive Act will help our domestic energy producers fuel our Nation's economic recovery. I encourage my colleagues to support this legislation and to consider it an essential measure for our economic growth.

H.R. —

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Oil and Gas Exploration Incentive Act".

### SEC. 2. REMOVAL OF PERCENTAGE DEPLETION AND INTANGIBLE DRILLING COSTS FROM ALTERNATIVE MINIMUM TAX.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The following provisions of part VI of subchapter A of chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to alternative minimum tax) are hereby repealed:

- (1) Section 56(g)(4)(D)(i).
- (2) Section 56(g)(4)(F).
- (3) Section 56(h).
- (4) Section 57(a)(1).
- (5) Section 57(a)(2).
- (6) Section 57(b).
- (7) Section 59(e)(2)(C).

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Subclause (II) of section 53(d)(1)(B)(ii) of such Code (relating to credit for prior year minimum tax liability) is amended by striking "paragraphs (1), (5), and (6) of section 57(a)" and inserting "paragraphs (5) and (6) of section 57(a)".

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1991.

### SEC. 3. EXTENSION AND MODIFICATION OF NONCONVENTIONAL SOURCE FUELS CREDIT.

(a) CREDIT MADE PERMANENT.—Subsection (f) of section 29 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to application of section) is amended to read as follows:

"(f) APPLICATION OF SECTION.—This section shall apply to qualified fuels which are—

"(1) produced from a well drilled after December 31, 1979, or

"(2) produced in a facility placed in service after December 31, 1979."

(b) CREDIT ALLOWED TO OFFSET ALTERNATIVE MINIMUM TAX.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Paragraph (6) of section 29(b) of such Code (relating to application with other credits) is amended to read as follows:

"(6) APPLICATION WITH OTHER CREDITS.—The credit allowed by subsection (a) for any taxable year shall not exceed the greater of—

"(A) the regular tax liability for the taxable year reduced by the sum of the credits allowable under subpart A and sections 27 and 28, or

"(B) the tentative minimum tax under section 55(b) for the taxable year (determined without regard to this section)."

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(A) Clause (iii) of section 53(d)(1)(B) of such Code (relating to credit for prior year minimum tax liability) is amended to read as follows:

"(iii) SPECIAL RULE.—The adjusted net minimum tax for the taxable year shall be increased by the amount of the credit not allowed under section 28 solely by reason of the application of section 28(d)(2)(B)."

(B) Subclause (II) of section 53(d)(1)(B)(iv) of such Code is amended to read as follows:

"(II) the adjusted net minimum tax for the taxable year is the amount of the net minimum tax for such year increased by the amount of any credit not allowed under section 28 solely by reason of the application of section 28(d)(2)(B)."

(c) LIMITATION.—Subsection (b) of section 29 of such Code (relating to limitations and adjustments) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(7) MAXIMUM CREDIT ATTRIBUTABLE TO ANY WELL OR FACILITY.—A credit shall not be allowed under subsection (a) for a taxable year with respect to more than—

"(A) 55 million cubic feet of gas, or

"(B) 9,500 barrels of oil, produced from any 1 well or in any 1 facility."

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1991.

### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. TOM CAMPBELL**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1992

Mr. CAMPBELL of California. Mr. Speaker, as various matters appear before the Banking Committee on which I serve that concern the savings and loan industry, I wish to place again on the public record a statement that one of my brothers-in-law, Mr. Wesley Sedlacek, is the treasurer of Olympic Federal Savings Association in Berwyn, IL, a thrift currently under RTC conservatorship. Mr. Sedlacek's position is that of a salaried employee.

I do not believe this relationship to cause any conflict of interest as a general matter;



however I again make this relationship a matter of public record to avoid any appearance of impropriety.

# **NATIONAL POLIO AWARENESS WEEK**

## **HON. JOHN T. DOOLITTLE**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1992

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a resolution designating the week of June 1 through June 7, 1992, as "National Polio Awareness Week." Currently, there are an estimated 650,000 paralytic polio survivors in the United States, many of whom have experienced or will suffer from the late effects of the disease.

Years after their recovery from paralytic polio, many people begin to suffer from late effects of the disease, also known as postpolio syndrome. These symptoms may include renewed weakness in muscles throughout the body, both in muscles that were minimally affected and those that were once paralyzed. Postpolio syndrome is also marked by fatigue from activities once easily performed, respiratory problems, pain and inflammation in the joints, feelings of anxiety, and lower back pain. These problems can be extremely difficult for those who overcame many physical and social challenges while suffering from paralytic polio during youth.

Although much research has been done on postpolio syndrome, researchers are still unsure of the cause or the best treatment. The International Polio Network and other local support groups have been instrumental in educating the public and promoting research on the late effects of this disease. It is my hope that the designation of National Polio Awareness Week will help increase public awareness and encourage medical research, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

# **SOCIAL SECURITY'S TELESERVICE REPRESENTATIVES ARE TRAINED PROFESSIONALS**

## **HON. DAN BURTON**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1992

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, in my last newsletter, I told my constituents about legislation that would require the Social Security Administration to list the phone number of its local offices in the telephone directory alongside the 800 number. I referred to employees of Social Security's teleservice centers as switchboard operators.

It has been brought to my attention that Social Security's teleservice representatives are trained professionals who receive extensive training to handle Social Security problems. They receive 6 weeks of initial training when they are hired, and they attend periodic training sessions after that to keep them up to date on Social Security rules and procedures.

I apologize to those Social Security employees who felt that my newsletter demeaned

their position. I do believe they provide a valuable service. As a member of the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee, I would like to state for the record that I believe that the vast majority of Federal employees are dedicated public servants.

It was also brought to my attention that there are peak periods during the month when seniors have the most difficulty getting through on the 800 number. For instance, it is very difficult to get through at the beginning of the month when Social Security checks are issued. In addition to listing both the 800 number and the local phone number in telephone books, I would urge the Social Security Administration to do more to inform Social Security recipients when these peak periods are and when are the best times to call.

# **TRIBUTE TO ELIZA PARISH CHAUNCEY**

## **HON. RAYMOND J. McGRATH**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1992

Mr. McGRATH. Mr. Speaker, Eliza Parish Chauncey of my district has become an official treasure of the village of Lawrence. I would like to share this accomplishment of such a wonderful person with the Members of Congress.

On December 7, 1991, the village of Lawrence honored Ms. Chauncey. She is a highly regarded member of the community held in the highest esteem, admiration, and affection of all who know her for her unique and matchless spirit, her staunch courage, and her unfailing kindness and consideration. She is also honored by the Gold Racquets Squash Tournament.

It is in her honor that I wish to recognize her in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

# **AN ECONOMIC PROPOSAL**

## **HON. JILL L. LONG**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1992

Ms. LONG. Mr. Speaker, over the Christmas recess I was once again reminded of the importance of citizen participation in the democratic process. I received a letter from one of my constituents, Mr. Steve Rinehart, president and CEO of Eagle Picher Plastics Division in Grabbill, IN. Like many Americans, Mr. Rinehart is frustrated by the recession and the apparent inability of our Government to provide effective solutions to help restore economic growth to our country. In his letter, Mr. Rinehart outlines a proposal that he believes will help the economy. While I do not agree with all of his ideas, I do believe that they merit consideration. I would like to thank Mr. Rinehart for his thoughtful letter and respectfully encourage my colleagues to review his suggestions.

EAGLE PICHER PLASTICS DIVISION,  
Grabbill, IN, December 20, 1991.

Representative JILL LONG,  
Longworth House Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE LONG: It is Friday afternoon before the Christmas holiday, and

I am sitting in my office during the few quiet moments of this year, reflecting on the 1991 results for my Company. Without question, it has been the most devastating year for my Company since I began working full time in 1968. Our sales were off 40 percent. Half the workforce has been permanently displaced. Daily, I continue to receive news of our customers' plant closings in January. As I pen this letter, most of the existing workforce will become wards of the State (unemployment compensation) for the next five weeks. Not a pleasant task, delivering this message at Christmas.

I am well aware that the above scenario is just one of thousands that are similar. However, at least in our case, I believe that the employees of our Company have done their part in making our Company World Class and globally competitive.

I have spent the last five years traveling the World in an attempt to open new markets for our Company. What I have found is that Eagle-Picher Plastics Division is World Class by any standards. Our products are competitively priced (including freight and duty) and are of superior quality to any in the World. In fact, only four or five companies in the World have the capabilities we possess, and they are all right here in Indiana.

The fruits of my global efforts to date are represented by the half percent of our sales that are sold to Japanese companies.

We have a terrible mess in this country, and from my perspective most businesses are doing their part to make us competitive. It is obvious to me, that the Federal government has not come to the table. This country needs responsible and statesman like action from Congress and the President, immediately; not three months, six months or a year from now. Partisan politics are not acceptable. We need broad visionary sweeping changes and a move away from the circus environment in Congress that has embarrassed most Americans (especially when traveling abroad).

I am not in favor of more Federal government intervention, or more ineffective expensive programs. However, I would like to see some changes in the tax codes that would help the economy and America to be competitive again. Some of my suggestions are:

A. An across the board tax reduction in personal income tax rates—rich and poor alike;

B. Reinstatement of personal deductions for: 1. interest; 2. sales tax; 3. gasoline tax.

C. Reinstatement of Investment Tax Credit;

D. Reinstatement of capital gains tax rate;

E. Additional tax credits for the enormous training and education costs that are being spent, and will be necessary to be incurred by business to make America competitive;

F. No National Health Care Program;

G. Balance the damn budget;

H. A national economic policy;

I. A trade policy balanced between protectionism and open markets that will provide a balanced playing field. (Perhaps a VAT on imported components.)

J. A reasonable environmental policy and regulations that provide for improving the environment, while still allowing American business to be globally competitive—(perhaps additional tax incentives or more rapid depreciation on environmental investment.)

I truly believe we have major fundamental problems within the structure of our country and most of the problem lies within the Federal government. Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Paine are no longer

with us. The task of resolving these issues falls on you and your colleagues. Are you capable of the task or are the American people going to be subjected to more ineffective federal leadership?

Please act and quickly.

Sincerely,

STEVEN O. RINEHART,  
President and CEO.

**MATHER AIR FORCE BASE HOLDS  
ANNUAL ENLISTED AWARDS  
BANQUET**

**HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1992

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to several outstanding individuals in my community who deserve to be recognized for their dedication and service to the public. On February 27, 1992, Mather Air Force Base will hold its annual enlisted awards banquet, and I take great pleasure in congratulating this year's award winners.

Tonight's ceremony is to recognize the achievements of a very elite group of outstanding enlisted personnel stationed at Mather Air Force Base in Sacramento, CA. Senior A. Victor H. Carcia, Airman of the Year; T. Sgt. Daphne G. White, Noncommissioned Officer of the Year; Senior M. Sgt. Dale K. Collette, Senior Noncommissioned Officer of the Year; M. Sgt. Hercules V. McMichael, First Sergeant of the Year are to be highly commended for their work on behalf of the U.S. Government. It is through their commitment and skill that these individuals have made significant contributions to Mather Air Force Base and the entire Sacramento community.

Mr. Speaker, I command the 1991 enlisted award winners for their many accomplishments. I am sure that my colleagues join me in saluting these invaluable members of the U.S. Air Force for their expertise and their dedication to the service of our beautiful country. I extend my best wishes for their continued success in all their endeavors.

**STREET VIEW OF THE STATE OF  
THE UNION**

**HON. MAJOR R. OWENS**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1992

Mr. OWENS of New York. Mr. Speaker, strident spokesmen for the administration are echoing the State of the Union Address as a turning point for modern history and a manifesto for the new world order. A recent national poll shows that the majority of the American people feel that the speech was an insult full of gimmicks. The points of the State of the Union Address are being summarized in the streets of my district in language similar to the following:

**POINT ONE—NO JOBS**

The no-jobs General  
Just took his stand  
Sacrifice is great

For the working man  
Unemployment saves  
Corporate health care bills  
Little guys in America  
Are spoiled by too many frills.  
Blind General  
Where are the jobs  
Hiring halls  
Are filled with mobs.  
Wall street has a marching band  
For the greedy rich  
The General's speech was grand  
True Capitalism  
Must be understood  
Downsizing stimulants  
Make the stock market  
Feel real good.  
Blind General  
Where are the jobs  
Hiring halls  
Are filled with mobs.

The no jobs General  
Just took his stand  
He sent a message  
Throughout this land:  
"When your kids can't keep warm  
Let's all remember Desert Storm  
Patience is a virtue  
Character it will nurture."  
The General decrees gradual change  
The General's vision has limited range  
The General with no jobs  
Just took his stand  
Let there be stamina  
Throughout this land.

**POINT TWO—MILLIE HORTON**

"Don't agitate  
And don't Black bait  
Hate I will not tolerate.  
Hate will not stand  
For our little women  
Fight sex harassment  
Man to man.  
Crude David Duke  
Makes good people puke  
Bigot Buchanan demands  
That all immigrants  
Must be white  
I'll take anti-red Cubans  
Whose skin is light  
But blockade those Haitians  
Black as night.

Don't agitate  
And don't Black bait  
Hate I will not tolerate.  
Ethnic groups I will shield  
But homeless bums have no appeal  
Welfare cheats all deserve jail  
When the prisons fill up  
Put them in banks  
That are too big to fail  
AFDC orphans  
Make taxpayers uptight  
But the deprived unborn  
We give full civil rights.  
Don't agitate  
And don't Black bait  
I will absolutely not tolerate  
More attacks on old Black Willie  
I decree  
The new world order target  
Is Horton's lazy Aunt Millie."

**POINT THREE—WAR ON REGULATORS**

"Regulators  
Investigators  
You nasty perpetrators  
Stop fondling the banks  
I order you now  
To purge all perverts  
From your ranks.  
S and L's

Will do real well  
Without taxpayer spies  
Insider trading  
Just obsolete liberal lies.  
Regulators  
Investigators  
You nasty perpetrators.  
FBI  
You make me cry  
Harassing my class  
In the BCCI.  
SEC  
Don't bother me  
I love the RTC  
Salomon Brothers  
And the 38 others  
Will do their part  
This truth I know  
I feel it in my heart.  
Regulators  
Investigators  
You nasty perpetrators."

**POINT FOUR—THE GRAND STAND**

This band aid plan  
Just will not stand  
Protecting bases  
In Germany and Japan  
Deeper into defense  
He will not cut  
His vision thing  
Stuck in the OBM rut  
Keep in the 100 Billion  
For Germany and Japan  
Our noble competitors  
He will defend man for man  
This band aid plan  
Just will not stand.  
28 billion for the CIA  
While the unemployed  
Just sit and pray.  
This band-aid plan  
Just will not stand.  
The nation's schools  
Still on the skids  
The federal solution:  
Crawl on the floor  
With cute little kids.  
This band-aid plan  
Just will not stand.

**PROMOTING ENERGY EFFICIENCY**

**HON. DEAN A. GALLO**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1992

Mr. GALLO. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise to introduce with Congressmen WOLPE, MARKEY, and RINALDO the Industrial Energy Efficiency and Competitiveness Act of 1992.

This landmark legislation creates a partnership between Government and the private sector to promote energy efficiency in the manufacturing sector of the U.S. economy.

While progress has been made during the 1980's to increase the energy efficiency of the manufacturing sector, there is still much work to be done, especially with small and medium manufacturers, who comprise over 98 percent of our Nation's 358,000 manufacturing firms.

We must become more energy efficient as a Nation if we hope to remain competitive in the international marketplace. Exporting of manufactured goods has been one of the few bright spots in an otherwise sluggish economy. In order to continue to be successful and to protect American jobs in the future, we



must invest in energy efficient technologies today and I am pleased to sponsor this bill.

# **PULLEN ELEMENTARY WINS EXEMPLARY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL AWARD**

## **HON. DAVE CAMP**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1992

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Pullen Elementary School of Mount Pleasant, MI. Pullen Elementary School has been recognized as one of the Michigan Department of Education's Exemplary Elementary Schools.

Pullen Elementary School has been awarded this honor for its strong leadership and effective working relationship in the community, the students' solid foundation of academic skill, and its record of solving problems and sustaining progress both inside and outside the hallways. Pullen Elementary School has demonstrated that original and innovative methods for teaching students can be very successful.

For many years, Pullen Elementary School has been a pioneer in educating students and solving problems. Teachers, staff, and students work together as a team to face daily challenges at school, and they also work to solve problems outside the classroom. Many Pullen Elementary School teachers are members of districtwide curriculum task forces to meet the needs of elementary schools throughout the community. Sixth-grade students volunteer as conflict managers and are trained to solve problems among their peers without the influence of adults.

Last year, Pullen Elementary School initiated one of the first foreign language programs for sixth-grade students in Mount Pleasant. Students studied French, Spanish, German, and Ojibwa as part of their social studies curriculum. The program was so successful that next fall every sixth-grader in Mount Pleasant will be able to study a foreign language. This is just one of the innovative strategies Pullen has developed to make sure its students and the students of Mount Pleasant are exposed to quality education.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in congratulating and recognizing Pullen Elementary School for their efforts in education. They deserve our respect and our admiration.

# **SUPPORT A NATIONAL CHARTER FOR WILDLIFE ACTION, INC.**

## **HON. ROBIN TALLON**

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1992

Mr. TALLON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues to join me in supporting a national charter for Wildlife Action, Inc. a non-profit organization for wildlife conservation based in South Carolina.

Whether Wildlife Action, Inc. is protecting our national resources or educating its mem-

bers on responsible conservation and sportsmanship, the ultimate goal of this organization is to put back more than we take.

Under the direction of its president, M. Gault "Bunny" Beason, Jr., Wildlife Action [WLA] has taken an active responsible role in meeting conservation challenges and protecting our natural resources.

Through forums, meetings, mailings, events, and outings, WLA has brought home the importance of respect for our natural resources. Whether it is WLA's archery competition, bird-watching day or Wildlife Pride, its monthly conservation publication for sportsmen, WLA is actively and innovatively raising public awareness of the importance of environmental preservation.

WLA promotes sportsmen education programs through its activities, which emphasize safety, responsibility, and respect for laws and the rights of others. The concept, respect, should be reemphasized because respect for our wildlife heritage will increase our natural wealth for future generations.

A healthy balance between the forces of nature and development is integral to our society. Through the work of WLA and other such organizations, this goal can be reached.

This group was founded in the State of South Carolina in 1977, and since its inception, 10 other States have established associate groups to Wildlife Action, Inc. based on the same creed that guides WLA in my State. Those States include North Carolina, Virginia, Florida, Georgia, Texas, New Mexico, Louisiana, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Alabama. In addition, residents in 16 other States as well as Australia and Canada have some form of affiliation with Wildlife Act, Inc. This strong interest outside South Carolina indicates a real need for a federally chartered Wildlife Action organization.

Wildlife Action has brought to many South Carolinians a new awareness and enjoyment of our environment's unique beauty and delicate balance. I think its five-point creed says, it best: preservation, conservation, education, sportsmanship, and fellowship. Wildlife Action maintains a fine legacy of wildlife preservation and conservation. I hope my colleagues will join me in support of this measure to grant Wildlife Action the national charter that it needs and deserves.

## **SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS**

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, February 6, 1992, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

## **MEETINGS SCHEDULED**

### **FEBRUARY 7**

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings on the nomination of Andrew H. Card, Jr., of Massachusetts, to be Secretary of Transportation.

SR-253

Joint Economic

To hold hearings to examine the employment/unemployment situation for January.

SD-106

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Legislative Branch Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Library of Congress, the General Accounting Office, and the Office of the Senate Sergeant at Arms.

SD-116

### **FEBRUARY 12**

10:00 a.m.

Finance

To hold hearings to examine the state of the economy, focusing on the President's budget proposals.

SD-215

### **FEBRUARY 13**

10:00 a.m.

Finance

To continue hearings to examine the state of the economy, focusing on the President's budget proposals.

SD-215

### **FEBRUARY 18**

10:00 a.m.

Finance

To resume hearings to examine the state of the economy, focusing on the President's budget proposals.

SD-215

2:00 p.m.

Judiciary

Courts and Administrative Practice Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings on problems with asbestos litigation.

SH-216

### **FEBRUARY 19**

10:00 a.m.

Finance

To continue hearings to examine the state of the economy, focusing on the President's budget proposals.

SD-215

### **FEBRUARY 20**

10:00 a.m.

Finance

To hold hearings on S. 1872, to provide for improvements in access and affordability of health insurance coverage through small employer health insurance reform, for improvements in the portability of health insurance, and for health care cost containment.

SD-215

Labor and Human Resources  
Aging Subcommittee

To hold hearings on nutrition screening for the elderly.

SD-430

## FEBRUARY 21

10:00 a.m.

## Appropriations

VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine possible Soviet space assets which may benefit the American space program.

SH-216

## FEBRUARY 25

9:30 a.m.

## Veterans' Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative recommendations of the Disabled American Veterans.

345 Cannon Building

10:00 a.m.

## Appropriations

Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Agriculture.

SD-138

## FEBRUARY 26

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee

To hold hearings to review NASA's earth observing system.

SR-253

## Rules and Administration

To hold hearings on S.J. Res. 221, providing for the appointment of Hanna Holborn Gray as a citizen regent of the Smithsonian Institution, S. 1598, to authorize the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution to acquire land for watershed protection at the Smithsonian Environmental Research Center, and S. 1682, to authorize the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution to acquire an Administrative Service Center.

SR-301

10:30 a.m.

## Rules and Administration

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SR-301

2:30 p.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation Surface Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation to authorize funds for AMTRAK.

SR-253

## Select on Indian Affairs

Business meeting, to mark up S. 1602, to ratify a compact between the Assinibone and Sioux Indian Tribes of the Fort Peck Reservation and the State of Montana; to be followed by an oversight hearing on the President's proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for Indian programs.

SR-485

## FEBRUARY 27

9:30 a.m.

## Veterans' Affairs

To hold hearings on proposed budget requests for fiscal year 1993 for veterans programs.

SR-418

10:00 a.m.

## Appropriations

## Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Transportation and related agencies.

SD-138

2:30 p.m.

## Appropriations

VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the American Battle Monuments Commission, the Selective Service System, and Army Cemeterial Expenses.

SD-138

## MARCH 3

9:30 a.m.

## Veterans' Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative recommendations of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

345 Cannon Building

10:00 a.m.

## Appropriations

Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Agriculture, focusing on the Agricultural Research Service, the Cooperative State Research Service, and the Extension Service.

SD-138

## MARCH 5

9:30 a.m.

## Veterans' Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative recommendations of the Paralyzed Veterans of America, the Blinded Veterans of America, and WWI Veterans.

345 Cannon Building

10:00 a.m.

## Appropriations

## Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the Office of Inspector General.

SD-138

2:00 p.m.

## Appropriations

VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Consumer Product Safety Commission, the Office of Consumer Affairs, and the Consumer Information Center.

SD-116

## MARCH 17

10:00 a.m.

## Appropriations

Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Agriculture, focusing on

the Food and Nutrition Service, and the Human Nutrition Information Service.

SD-138

## MARCH 18

9:30 a.m.

## Select on Indian Affairs

To resume oversight hearings on the implementation of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (IGRA).

SR-485

## MARCH 19

9:30 a.m.

## Appropriations

VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the National Science Foundation, and the Office of Science Technology Policy.

SD-124

10:00 a.m.

## Appropriations

## Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Federal Highway Administration, Department of Transportation.

SD-138

## MARCH 20

10:00 a.m.

## Appropriations

Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Agriculture, focusing on the Farmers Home Administration, the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, the Rural Electrification Administration, and the Rural Development Administration.

SD-138

## MARCH 25

9:30 a.m.

## Appropriations

VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation, and the National Credit Union Administration.

SD-116

## Select on Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 1752, to provide for the development, enhancement, and recognition of Indian tribal courts.

SR-485

10:00 a.m.

## Appropriations

## Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, and the Research and Special Programs Administration, both of the Department of Transportation.

SD-138

## MARCH 26

9:30 a.m.

## Appropriations

VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the En-



Environmental Protection Agency, and the Council on Environmental Quality.  
SD-G50

## MARCH 27

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations  
Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Agriculture, focusing on the Animal and Plant Inspection Service, the Food Safety and Inspection Service, and the Agricultural Marketing Service.

SD-138

## APRIL 1

9:30 a.m.

Select on Indian Affairs  
To hold hearings on proposed legislation to authorize funds for programs of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act.

SR-485

## APRIL 2

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations  
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and the Resolution Trust Corporation.

SD-116

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations  
Transportation Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the National Transportation Safety Board.

SD-138

## APRIL 3

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations  
Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Agriculture, focusing on the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, the Foreign Agricultural Service, the General Sales Manager, and the Soil Conservation Service.

SD-138

## APRIL 7

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations  
Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Agriculture, focusing on the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, the Food and Drug Administration, the Farm Credit Administration, and the Farm Credit System Assistance Board.

SD-138

## APRIL 8

9:30 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs  
To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative recommendations of the AMVETS, American Ex-POWs, Jewish War Veterans, and Non-Commissioned Officers Association.

SD-106

## APRIL 9

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations  
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

SD-G50

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations  
Transportation Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for Amtrak, and the Federal Railroad Administration, Department of Transportation.

SD-138

## APRIL 30

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations  
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

SD-G50

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations  
Transportation Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Federal Transit Agency, and the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority.

SD-138

## MAY 7

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations  
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Veterans Affairs, and the Court of Veterans Affairs.

SD-124

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations  
Transportation Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Transportation.

SD-138

## MAY 14

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations  
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

SD-124

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations  
Transportation Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation.

SD-138

## MAY 21

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations  
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the National Community Service, and the Points of Light Foundation.

SD-116

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations  
Transportation Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the General Accounting Office.

SD-138

## MAY 22

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations  
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development and certain related agencies.

SD-138